REPORT

ON THE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

BIKANER STATE

FOR

1944-45.

(1ST NOVEMBER 1944 TO 31ST OCTOBER 1945)

Administration Report of the Bikaner State for the year 1944-45.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BIKANER STATE FOR 1944-45.

CHAPTER I.

Introductory.

Bikaner State, past and present.

Geographical position.

Bikaner, one of the officially recognised Premier States of Rajputana, is the northernmost State in Rajputana and lies between the parallels of 27° 12′ and 30° 12′ North Latitude and 72° 12′ and 75° 41′ East Longitude.

Boundaries

2. It is bounded on the north and west by the Bahawalpur State; on the south-west by the Jaisalmer State; on the south by the Jodhpur State, on the south-east by the Jaipur State; on the east by the Loharu State and Hissar District (British territory, the Punjab); and on the north-east by Ferozepore District (British territory, the Punjab).

Area

3. The area of the State is 23,317 sq. miles. It is the sixth largest of all the Indian States and the second largest in Rajputana.

Population.

4. The population of the Bikaner State is 12,92,938 according to the Census of 1941. This showed an increase of 3,56,720 persons over the figures of the 1931 Census (9,36,218). The rate of increase works out to 38 1 per cent. and is the highest among all the States of India and second in comparison to British Indian Provinces, the first being Delhi with an increase of 44 per cent. over the last Census In point of population Bikaner holds the fourth place amongst the States of Rajputana and ranks after Jaipur, Jodhpur and Udaipur.

boasted that the Rana was prepared to submit to the Moghul Court, whilst his monumental works in Dingal, especially the "Veli Krishna Rukmani ri" are full of inspiration, force and sublime thought.

16. Raja Karan Singhji (1631-1669), the ninth Ruler, won for the Rulers of Bikaner the proud motto of "Jai Jangal Dhar Badshah" or "Victory to the King of the Jangal" which emblazons their Coat-of-Arms. This alludes to an event which forms one of the proudest chapters in the history of the House of Bikaner, for in those words the Ruler of Bikaner received the homage of his brother Princes after frustrating Aurangzeb's dishonourable plans forcibly to convert the Hindu Rajas who had so loyally served him and his ancestors, failing which to put them to the sword.

17. Raja Karan Singhji was also a great poet and wrote works in Sanskrit and Bhasha. His redoubtable sons, Rajkumar Kesri Singhji and Rajkumar Padam Singhji—"warriors as brave as any who have sprung from the Rathor stock"—were paid the unique compliment after the battle at Khajua with Shah Shuja when, in appreciation of their valour and distinguished conduct on the battle-field, the Emperor Aurangzeb with his own handkerchief brushed off the dust from their persons as they stood before him hot from the battle.

18. The reign of Maharaja Anup Singhji (1669-1698 A.D.), was the "golden time of Bikaner valour and fame." He was a versatile genius himself, proficient in medicine, astrology and astronomy and a great patron of art, music and literature. The manuscript library in the Fort (called the Anup Sanskrit Library) containing rare and valuable books was collected by him and it is admittedly one of the finest and best known collections in India. For his prominent part in the capture of the Fort of Golcunda in 1687, he won from the Emperor Aurangzeb the hereditary title of "Maharaja".

19. Maharajas Sujan Singhji (1700-1736), Gaj Singhji (1745-1787) and Surat Singhji (1787-1828) steered the ship of the State clear of all shoals in the stormy and uncertain days following the break-up of the Moghul Empire. Not only did they maintain peace and order within the State and successfully withstand the onslaughts on their territory, independence and sovereignty by their warring neighbours and the Mahratta and Pindari hordes, but they also weilded considerable power and prestige in the continuous inter-Statal wars for supremacy and in holding the balance of power amongst the bigger States of Rajputana. Maharaja Gaj Singhji, the fourteenth Ruler, received from the then Emperor the hereditary title of "Sri Raj Rajeshwar Maharajadhiraj Maharaja Shiromani" in 1752 A.D.

20. Maharaja Surat Singhji, the seventeenth Ruler, concluded the first Treaty of "Perpetual Friendship, Alliance and Unity of Interests" with the British Crown, dated the 9th March, 1818.

21. The title of "Narendra" was conferred by the Emperor of Delhi on Maharaja Ratan Singhji (1828-1851), the 18th Ruler. The Bikaner Troops rendered valuable services to the British Crown in the 1st and the 2nd Sikh Wars; and for the assistance rendered in the first Afghan War His Highness was personally thanked by Lord Ellenborough.

22. Maharaja Sardar Singhji (1851-1872) personally took a most conspicuous part in the suppression of the Mutiny of 1857. The services of the Maharaja were considered "superior to those of any other Chief in Rajputana, including Jaipur", and "no Prince gave the like aid in searching out and rescuing fugitives, though all gave their hospitable shelter and support". For these services the British Government granted the Pargana of Tibi to the State.

23. Maharaja Dungar Singhji (1872-1887) known as the Father of Modern Bikaner, laid the foundations of a sound

and enlightened administration, established regular courts and promulgated many reforms. He also introduced electricity in the Capital and installed pumping machinery in wells. He founded hospitals and opened schools for free education of his subjects.

24. The Maker of modern Bikaner was, however, General His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Narendra Shiromani Maharaja Sri Ganga Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., A.-D.-C., LL.D. (1887-1943).

25. The Bikaner State was changed beyond recognition during the 56 years of the beneficent and enlightened administration of this Soldier-Statesman. He brought Bikaner to its present position among the progressive States of India. The advent of the Gang Canal in the northern portion of the State, by bringing lifegiving waters into the State which converted 1,000 square miles of desert into a prosperous Colony; the extension of the Bikaner State Railway from 85·15 miles in 1898 to 883·05 miles in 1943, providing a net work of modern means of communications; the establishment of a High Court of Judicature and separation of the Executive from the Judiciary; the institution of a Legislative Assembly with elected majority—long before there was popular demand for it in the State; rapid advance in providing education and medical facilities as well as other beneficent departments and activities; and provision of amenities of various kinds for the people—these are but some of the achievements of His late Highness' reign which fully entitled the State to its present officially recognised position of being "one of the Premier States of Rajputana".

26. During his long and distinguished reign the population and revenues of the State and the prosperity of its people showed phenomenal increase. The population rose from 5,84,755 in 1901 to 12,92,938 in 1941 or an increase of 221 per cent. Through a judicious handling of the resources of

the State, the revenue showed a similar remarkable rise from Rs. 20,08,462 in 1897-98 to Rs. 1,77,61,141 on the 31st October 1942 or an increase of 886 per cent.

27. His reign coincided with those of five British Sovereigns, namely Queen Victoria, King-Emperor Edward VII, King-Emperor George V, King-Emperor Edward VIII and His present Imperial Majesty; and His late Highness personally attended the Coronations of King-Emperor Edward VII, King-Emperor George V and King-Emperor George VI.

28. His late Highness had the unique distinction of having fought for the British Crown and the Empire on the three continents of Asia, Africa and Europe, and of rendering conspicuous services both in peace and in War. He was one of the founders of the Chamber of the Princes, and served the Princes for 10 years, first as the Honorary General Secretary to the Princes (1916 to 1921) and later as the first Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes (1921 to 1926). His late Highness also attended the Imperial War Cabinet and Conferences during the first Great War and was one of the signatories to the Treaty of Verseilles in 1919. He also attended the Imperial Conferences of 1922 and 1930. His late Highness was the first Indian to lead the delegation of India to the League of Nations, which body he attended twice as a representative of India. He was also a prominent Member of the Indian Round Table Conferences held in London

29. On the outbreak of the first Great War in August 1914, His late Highness had the distinction of being the first Ruling Prince to offer his sword, services and resources of the State for the successful prosecution of the war and proceeded on active service in person. On the outbreak of the second titanic struggle in September 1939, too, His late Highness had the proud privilege of being the first among the Ruling Princes of India to place his sword, personal services and the entire resources of the State at the command of His Imperial Majesty

for the safety, honour and welfare of His Imperial Majesty and the Empire. His late Highness personally directed the war effort of the State and from time to time formulated and placed proposals before Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief in order to be able to render the utmost possible assistance to the British Crown in every direction that lay in his power.

30. True to the traditions of the State and in spite of his indifferent health and advanced age, he proceeded on Active Service to the Middle East Front, 2 years later in October 1941 and thus fulfilled his cherished ambition of taking part in this War also.

Matrimonial Alliances

31. The Reigning House of Bikaner has, during the past four and a half centuries, been brought into relationship by marriage with the Reigning Houses, amongst others, of Udaipur, Jaipur, Bundi, Kotah, Rewa, Cutch, Karauli, Dungarpur, Jaisalmer and Partabgarh.

Salute.

32. The State enjoys a permanent salute of 17 Guns, and a local salute of 19 Guns.

Present Ruler.

33. Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharajadhiraja Raj Rajeshwar Narendra Shiromani Maharaja Sri Sadul Singhji Bahadur, C. V. O, is the present Ruler and is 22nd in descent from Rao Bikaji, the founder of the State. He was born on the 7th September 1902 and ascended the Throne on the 2nd February 1943.

Heir-Apparent—Maharaj Kumar Sri Karni Singhji Bahadur born on the 21st April 1921.

Second Son—Maharaj Kumar Sri Amar Singhji Bahadur, born on the 11th December 1925.

Government of His Highness the Maharaja.

34. The constitution of the Government at the close of the year under review was as follows:—

(1) Mr. K. M. Panikkar, Prime Minister and Foreign and Political Minister.

(2) Colonel Maharaj Sri Narayan Singhji Bahadur, Army and Finance Minister.

(3) Rao Bahadur Kanwar Jaswant Singhji of Daudsar, Public Works Minister and Minister-in-Charge Public Health and Education.

(4) Kanwar Prem Singhji, Revenue Minister and Minister for Rural Reconstruction.

(5) Rao Bahadur Thakur Pratap Singhji, Home and Development Minister.

CHAPTER II.

General and Political.

Principal Events.

His Highness' Visit to the Assam and Burma Front.

Soon after his accession to the throne, His Highness the Maharaja had proceeded on active service and visited, in addition to Units of other States Forces and Imperial and Allied Troops, the various Units of the Bikaner State Army serving with His Majesty's Forces in the Middle-East. His Highness was also similarly desirous of proceeding to the Assam-Burma Front where the Bikaner Bijey Battery was serving A visit was accordingly arranged and His Highness the Maharaja left Bikaner for Calcutta on the 16th November 1944. From Calcutta His Highness flew to the Front and stayed with Bijey Battery for two days. His Highness went round the whole camp including the canteen and the kitchen and was very pleased with the turn out of the men, equipment and animals. His Highness also addressed the troops and expressed great pleasure and pride at the gallant part played by them in the operations which were then going on, during which they had to bear the brunt of the battle under very trying conditions and when they acquitted themselves most creditably. Major Kishen Singhji, Officer Commanding, Bijey Battery, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. His Highness left Calcutta on the 29th November. On his return to Bikaner His Highness was entertained by the citizens of Bikaner at a Garden Party at the Legislative Assembly Hall grounds.

Visit to Calcutta.

2. On his way to the Assam-Burma front His Highness visited Calcutta in November 1944. His Highness was

accorded a remarkable and enthusiastic reception by his subjects and other people of Rajputana residing in the second city of the British Empire. The station and the road outside for considerable distance were packed with people who greeted His Highness on arrival with a tremendous ovation. His Highness stayed at Mackenzie House, No. 2 Howrah Road, as the guest of the well-known firm of Messrs Surajmal Nagarmal of Ratangarh in this State and the extensive grounds of the residence were thronged with people day and night throughout His Highness' stay there.

3. A garden party and reception were arranged in His Highness' honour in the Rajendra Mullick Garden of the Marble Palace in Calcutta, which were attended by many officers and leading personages of Calcutta. An address was also presented to His Highness, and a purse of Rs. two lakhs placed at His Highness' disposal. The money was donated by His Highness as below:—

Rs. 50,000	to the Bengal Provincial Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Association.
Rs. 1,00,000	to the Central Indian Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Association, and
Rs. 50,000	to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund.

4. In addition His Highness donated a sum of Rs. 7,000 for the proposed "Howrah Home for Destitutes" and Rs. 10,000 to be utilised for the destitutes through the Mayor of Calcutta. His Highness also donated a sum of Rs. 1½ lakhs for the common good of his people residing in Calcutta.

Viceregal Visit.

5. His Excellency the Viceroy paid a three days private visit to Gajner. His Excellency arrived by air on the 26th

January 1945 and proceeded to Gajner where His Excellency and party took part in Imperial Sand Grouse, Duck and Houbara shooting. His Excellency left by air on the 28th January.

The Lady Louis Mountabatten's Visit.

6. The Lady Louis Mountabatten, C.B.E., Superintendent-in-Chief of the Nursing Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the St. John's representative on the British Red Cross and St. John's Joint War Committee, arrived in Bikaner on the 13th April 1945 and visited the Bikaner War Hospitals as well as the main Civil Hospitals. A visit to Gajner was also arranged and the distinguished visitor left by air on the 14th April.

Return of the Ganga Risala from Active Service

7. The Ganga Risala which was the first Unit of the Indian States Forces to leave for overseas on the outbreak of the war for service with His Imperial Majesty's Forces returned to Bikaner on the 30th January 1945, after over 4½ years' active service in India and abroad. His Highness the Maharaja, attended by the Ministers and Officers of the State, was present at the Railway Station where a fitting reception was accorded to the Officers and men of the famous Unit. Welcoming the men on their happy home coming, His Highness paid a well deserved tribute to the Regiment for their services and for upholding the traditions of the Bikaner State Arms.

Allied Nations' Victory in Europe.

8. The crowning event of the year was, however, the victorious termination of the titanic struggle which had been going on for the last five years and more, and had been engaging the attention and the energies of almost the entire humanity. The news of the victory of Allied Nations over Germany and satellite countries was hailed with feelings of joy and relief by everyone concerned in the State. From

Mount Abu where he had proceeded a fortnight earlier for his usual summer residence, His Highness the Maharaja accompanied by both the Maharaj Kumar Sahibs came down to Bikaner to participate in the celebrations with his people and to share in their joy and happiness. May 8th, 10th and 14th were observed as holidays throughout the State and Thanksgiving Services were held in all places of worship on Sunday the 13th May and prayers offered all over the State. The State Thanksgiving Service at Sri Lakshmi Narainji's temple was attended by His Highness A Banquet was held at Lallgarh on the 13th May 1945 followed by a speech by His Highness. There was a Review of the State Army by His Highness the next day.

Allied Nations Victory over Japan.

9. In honour of the victory over Japan and the conclusion of the second world war, the 17th August 1945 was declared a public holiday and on the same day Thanksgiving Services were held at all temples, mosques, Gurudwaras, churches and other places of worship. His Highness personally attended the service held at the temple of Shri Laxminarainji. A three-days' programme of the celebrations was drawn up and included distribution of sweets to school children, feeding of the poor, banquet to military officers and feasts to the Army and patients of the War Hospitals and B. O. Rs. and I. O. Rs. of the Prisoners of War Camp. There were free cinema performances for the public and a State banquet at the Palace where His Highness delivered a speech and referred to the share of Bikaner in securing this victory in regard to men, money and material. His Highness said—

> "I trust that the verdict of history will be that in this war too we in Bikaner, in keeping with those high traditions, have not been found lacking in rendering the utmost possible service within our power to our beloved King-Emperor."

Inauguration of the Bank of Bikaner Limited.

10. His Highness the Maharaja performed the opening ceremony of the Bank of Bikaner Limited at the Bank premises in the Capital on the 31st January 1945. His Highness and Maharajkumar Sri Amar Singhji Bahadur were on arrival received by the Directors of the Bank. The Chairman, Rao Bahadur Seth Shiv Ratanji Mohta, paid an eloquent tribute to His Highness in requesting him to open the Bank. Before declaring the Bank open, His Highness said—

> "We have a great leeway to make up. We have not travelled far yet on the road of industrialisation though negotiations with important groups are in progress and some have already been satisfactorily concluded. The basic structure required for any such short-term or long-term schemes is a sound and modern Bank. Without banking and credit facilities no industries can develop. We have fortunately no lack of capital and it is the mobilisation of capital and its utilisation for industrial purposes that is important. That is the reason why I attach the greatest significance to the inauguration of this Bank on sound commercial and modern lines."

11. The Government of Bikaner has been associated with the Bank both by participation in its capital and by a share in the directorate. The Bank has also been given treasury work in the State.

State tour in Eastern and North-Eastern parts of the State.

12. In conformity with his policy of establishing personal contact and maintaining the closest relations with his people, His Highness the Maharaja resumed the State tours in the remaining parts of the State. It will be recalled that His Highness' State tour in December 1943 had covered the eastern districts of the State and the second tour in February 1944 the Canal Area and the northern portion.

13. As soon as the harvest season was over, His Highness proceeded on a tour of the Rajgarh Nizamat on the 16th November 1944 accompanied by Her Highness the Maharaniji Sahib.

14. During this tour His Highness visited Rajgarh and Taranagar and received addresses from the Municipal Boards of both the towns as well as from the Rajgarh District Board. His Highness also performed the opening ceremony of the High School Building constructed by Seth Surajmal Mohta, while Her Highness the Maharaniji Sahib performed the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Women's Hospital and Maternity Home to be constructed by Seth Surajmal Mohta, when addresses were also presented to Her Highness. His Highness left Sadulpur for Calcutta on the 18th November 1944.

15. In spite of the cold wave which was holding the country in its grip at the time, His Highness proceeded on the 2nd January 1945 to the north-eastern part of the State and visited Bhadra, Nohar, Gogameri, Sangaria, Hanumangarh and Suratgarh. While on tour His Highness received addresses from the Municipal Boards of Bhadra and Nohar. At Bhadra His Highness laid the foundation stone of a High School to be constructed by Seths Shambhu Dayal, Gaja Nand, Hazari Mal Bainwala and Gopiram Golan and of another High School at Nohar being donated by the Periwal family of the place. His Highness returned on the 8th January 1945.

16. During these tours also His Highness was the recipient of the most spontaneous and enthusiastic reception by his people and affectionate outbursts of loyalty and devotion towards the Bikaner reigning family.

Constitutional Reforms.

17. As a result of a consideration of the question of further liberalising the constitution of the Assembly and grant-

ing it more powers, His Highness the Maharaja issued a Proclamation on the 10th November 1944 in which the main outlines of the reforms promulgated were announced. Detailed announcement relating to the reforms and powers and responsibilities conferred upon the Assembly was contained in the Edict issued on the 1st January 1945. Out of the total strength of 51 members of the Legislative Assembly, the number of elected members was raised to 29 and of the nominated members reduced to 22; and the Assembly was given enlarged powers of interpellation and the right of moving adjournments. The right of voting on the appropriation of revenues relating to certain specified heads was also vested in the Assembly and the votable heads covered a wide field of Governmental activities in respect of the nation-building and public utility Departments. The Deputy President was to be appointed from among the elected members and three non-official members of the Assembly were to be attached to certain Departments of the Government as Under Secretaries. The Assembly was empowered to elect a Standing Public Accounts Committee and to frame rules for the conduct of its business.

Administrative Conference.

18. The annual session of the Administrative Conference was inaugurated by His Highness at the Palace on the 26th March 1945. His Highness' address to the Conference covered many aspects of the State administration and contained sound advice about the method and manner of the discharge of their duties by the District Officers and others. The Conference later met under the presidentship of the Prime Minister in the Legislative Assembly Hall and covered a wide range of subjects. 67 officers were invited to the Conference and the discussions were informal and frank.

Imperial Honours and Titles in the State.

19. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred in June 1945 on Major Thakur Surajmal Singhji of Dudhwa Khara, General Secretary to Government.

20. Subedar Bakhtawar Singh of the Ganga Risala was the recipient of the Order of the British India, First Class, and Subedars Bhagwant Singh and Bachan Singh of the Guard Battalion and the Second Infantry, respectively, received the Order of British India, Second Class.

Honours and Titles conferred by His Highness the Maharaja.

21. During the Official Celebrations of His Highness' Birthday, honours and promotions were as usual granted by His Highness to the officers in the State Army and honours and distinctions conferred upon other officers and non-official gentlemen in the State.

22. On the 11th September 1945, His Highness the Maharaja further instituted the following Badge and Medal in order to provide more appropriate and adequate recognition of the services rendered by the Civil and Military Officers of the State:—

(1) The Sadul Badge of Distinction (in 3 Classes).

(2) The Medal for Commendable Conduct.

23. In connection with the victorious conclusion of the last Great War His Highness was further pleased to confer honours and distinctions on the officials and non-officials in recognition of their services rendered in connection with the War effort of the State.

Distinguished Visitors.

24. Mention has already been made of the private visit paid to Gajner by His Excellency the Viceroy from the 26th to 28th January 1945, and of the Lady Louis Mountbatten, wife of Admiral the Lord Louis Mountbatten, Supreme Allied Commander, South-East Asia Command, to Bikaner on the 13th and 14th April 1945.

25. The following were the distinguished guests of His Highness during His Highness' Birthday celebrations in November 1944:—

1. His Highness the Maharana Sahib of Udaipur, G.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
2. The Chief of Patdi.
3. Yuvaraj Sri Kishan Singhji of Patdi.
4. The Thakur of Jhalai.
5. Dr. B. S. Moonje.
6. Brigadier R. D. Inskip, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., M.C., Deputy Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian States Forces.
7. Major H. K. C. Rodger, Assistant Military Adviser, Rajputana States Forces.

26. The following distinguished guests visited Bikaner during the Christmas Camp 1944 :-

1. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Bharatpur.
2. Major L. W. Wooldridge, Secretary to the Hon. the Resident for Rajputana.
3. Mrs. Wooldrige.
4. Sir Lakshmipati Misra, Member, Railway Board.
5. Lieut.-Colonel J. D. Rankin, Military Adviser Signalling, Indian States Forces.
6. Lieut.-Colonel Sir Geoffrey Betham, K.B.E., C.I.E., M.C.
7. General J. W. Spry, Air Force, U. S. A.
8. Brigadier H. D. H. Y. Nepean, Deputy Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian States Forces.
9. Mrs. Nepean.
10. Brigadior G. A. L. Farwell, M.C., Head Quarters, Quetta Area.
11. Mrs. Farwell.
12. Miss Farwell.

27. Among the other distinguished persons who visited Bikaner during the year under report may be mentioned the following:—

1. Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., Prime Minister, Jaipur.
2. Sahibzada Usman Khan Sahib of Palanpur.
3. Captain Raja Bhalinder Singhji of Patiala.
4. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.
5. Major-General C. O. Harvey, C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C., Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian States Forces.
6. Major-General C. R. C. Lane, C.B., C.B.E., M.C., Supreme Allied Commander's Representative, Rear Head Quarters, South-East Asia Command.
7. Brigadier Jan Fraser, Consulting Surgeon, Central Command, Agra.
8. Vice-Admiral J. H. Godfrey, C.B., Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Indian Navy.

His Highness' Tours and Visits.

Inside the State.

28. As stated earlier, His Highness the Maharaja toured the Eastern Districts of the State from the 16th to 18th November 1944 when he visited Rajgarh and Taranagar.

29. His Highness also toured the North-Eastern Districts from the 2nd to the 8th January 1945 and visited Bhadra, Nohar, Gogameri, Sangaria, Hanumangarh and Suratgarh.

Outside the State.

30. Mention has already been made of His Highness' visit to Calcutta and to the Assam-Burma Front. His Highness proceeded to:—

(1) Delhi to attend the meetings of the Princes' Standing Committee and the General Conference of Rulers and Ministers from the 30th November to 6th December 1944.

(2) Bombay to attend Princes'meetings from the 1st to 12th February.

(3) Kotah and Udaipur for a brief holiday and sport from the 13th to 26th February.

(4) Abu for the usual summer residence on the 21st April 1945, and visited Bombay from the 28th April to 6th May. As noted earlier, His Highness came to Bikaner on the 11th May 1945 for celebrating the Victory in Europe and returned to Abu on the 14th.

(5) Bombay on the 8th July to attend the Princes' Meetings there and after performing the opening ceremony of the branch of the Bank of Bikaner on the 16th July, returned to Bikaner on the 19th.

(6) Jaipur from the 1st to 7th September to attend the celebrations in honour of the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Jaipur.

His Highness' speeches and messages.

31. His Highness' Proclamation of the 10th November 1944 and the Edict issued in consequence together with some of the speeches delivered by His Highness on verious occasions have already been alluded to earlier. The following are among the more important pronouncements during the year :—

(1) reply to the address presented at Calcutta by the people of the Bikaner State residing at Calcutta – 24th November 1944.

(2) replies to the addresses presented during His Highness' tours in the North-Eastern Districts from the 2nd to the 8th January 1945.

(3) at the reception of the Ganga Risala on the return of the Unit to the State from active service – 30th January 1945.

(4) at the opening ceremony of the Bank of Bikaner Ltd. – 31st January 1945.

(5) at the inauguration of the Administrative Conference – 26th March 1945.

(6) at the Banquet held at Lallgarh in honour of the Allied Victory in Europe – 13th May 1945.

(7) at the opening of the Branch of the Bank of Bikaner Ltd. at Bombay – 16th July 1945.

(8) at the Banquet held at Lallgarh in honour of the Allied Victory over Japan – 10th August 1945.

32. Messages were also issued by His Highness as follows.-

(1) to the Bikaner Legislative Assembly reconstituted under the Edict of 1945 – 26th May 1945.

(2) to the Bikaner Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society and St John Ambulance Association – 25th October 1945.

Important Changes in the Personnel.

33. During the absence in England of the Prime Minister, Colonel Maharaj Sri Narayan Singhji Bahadur acted as Prime Minister.

34. Rai Bahadur Madan Mohan Varma, M.A., was appointed Minister for Education and Health on the 5th January 1945. He, however, resigned his appointment from the 1st March 1945 owing to personal reasons. Raja-Sevaprasakta T. G. Rama Iyer was appointed Minister for Rural Reconstruction on the 5th January 1945.

35. In pursuance of the Legislative Assembly Edict, 1945, the following members of the Legislative Assembly were appointed on the 27th May 1945 as Under-Secretaries to Government in the Departments mentioned below:—

(1) Rawat Tej Singhji of Rawatsar.		Development.
(2) Sardar Mastan Singh	....	Rural Reconstruction.
(3) Pandit Jeth Mal Acharya	....	Education and Health.

36. Mr. Asa Nand Kumar was appointed Commissioner of Income-tax on the 3rd March 1945.

37. Pandit Chandradhar Issar, Director of Civil Supplies, was appointed Secretary, Legislative Assembly, with effect from the 1st April 1945, and Rai Sahib Lala Kanahiya Lal Sanghi, Secretary, Stores Purchase Committee, was appointed Director of Civil Supplies. Rai Sahib Pandit Chhatar Singh acted as Secretary, Stores Purchase Committee, in addition to his own duties.

38. On the retirement of Mehta Shiva Baksh Kochar, Pandit Radha Kishan Chaturvedi was appointed Inspector-General of Customs and Excise with effect from the 28th December 1944.

39. Mr. Brijraj Kumar Bhatnagar was appointed Director of Publicity, with effect from the 5th January 1945, vice Mr. M. N. Tholal resigned.

CHAPTER III.

The War Effort.

General.

The year under review witnessed the successful termination of the greatest war in history by the complete victory of the Allied Arms in Europe and in the Far East. The news of the victory of Allied Nations over Germany and satellite powers in May 1945 was hailed with feelings of joy and relief by everyone in the State, and marked the first stage of the success which was ultimately obtained three months later by the unconditional surrender of Japan in August 1945.

2. It is permissible at this stage to recount briefly the services and assistance rendered to the British Crown by the Bikaner State, its Ruler and its people, towards the successful prosecution of this titanic struggle during the last six years. A perusal of the brief survey will show how whole-hearted was the effort and how sustained the zeal which the Ruler and the people of the State evinced in the cause of Victory.

His Highness' personal attention to the War Effort.

3. Ever since his Accession in February 1943, His Highness the Maharaja devoted his personal attention to accelerating the War Effort of the Bikaner State and stimulating recruitment in the State. It will be recalled that even as Heir-Apparent, His Highness had placed his sword and personal services at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor on the outbreak of the War. In his first speech delivered on the 8th March 1943, at the Kharita Darbar in the Fort, His Highness declared that " there will be no relaxation in the War Effort on the part of myself and my State and people."

4. In October 1943, His Highness accompanied by his younger son, proceeded on Active Service to the Middle East and the Western Desert, where His Highness visited the Sadul Light Infantry, 49 (Bikaner) G. P T. Company and Units of other States Forces and Imperial and Allied Troops, including the 4th Indian Division and the 31st Indian Armoured Division.

5. The House of Bikaner thus established a new record by all its immediate male members, *i.e.*, His late Highness, His Highness the present Maharaja and both the Maharaj Kumar Sahibs, proceeding on Active Service in the same War. His Highness also proceeded to the Assam-Burma Front in November 1944 and visited the Bijey Battery which was serving there at the time.

The Bikaner Ganga Risala.

6. The offer of the Ganga Risala, the famous Bikaner Camel Corps, for service overseas, was accepted in July 1940. The Unit, 588 strong, with 45 per cent. increase over its original War establishment, proceeded under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Khem Singh for service abroad on the 17th August 1940 and was posted at Aden. It returned to India at the end of December 1942 and was employed in Sind with the Sind Composite Force in connection with the rounding up of the Hurs. There it rendered "very valuable services" till the end of June 1944, when it was placed on special duty in connection with the anti-locust measures adopted in this part of the country, which was considered to be of vital importance to the War. The Unit returned to Bikaner on the 30th January 1945, after over 4½ years' active service outside the State.

7. As regards the work of the Ganga Risala, His Excellency General Sir Archibald Wavell, G.B.E., C.M.G., M.C., Commander-in-Chief in India, (now Lord Wavell), wrote to His late Highness on the 13th August 1941 in following words:–

"The Ganga Risala has done excellent work and has worthily maintained the high traditions of Bikaner.

I was very happy indeed to have them under my command."

8. Air Vice-Marshal G. R. M. Reid wrote to His late Highness on the 24th June 1941 about "the fine work of one of the best known of all State Units". Brigadier R. E Kane, O.B.E., M.C., Officer Commanding Army Troops, Aden, in August 1941 wrote to His late Highness how much he "appreciated the privilege of having your famous Ganga Risala under my command". The Air Officer Commanding, British Forces in Aden, in his letter dated the 1st December 1942 to His late Highness stated —

"As Air Officer Commanding, British Forces in Aden, it has given me much satisfaction to have the Ganga Risala as part of the Garrison, and I am convinced that had the enemy attempted any offensive action against the Colony, their fighting spirit and high morale would have been of inestimable value."

9. On the return of Ganga Risala to India His Excellency Field Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief in his message to His late Highness said—

"In the tasks they have been called upon to perform they have fully maintained the great reputation they so deservedly earned in the last Great War and have shown again those high soldierly qualities of courage, loyalty, devotion to duty and steadfastness in conditions of hardship which were to be expected from a unit with such high traditions.

It has been a great privilege to me to have them under my Command in War and you have every reason to be proud of their achievements and the example they have set".

The Sadul Light Infantry.

10. The Unit was reorganised from three Companies to four Companies basis, and left the State on the 18th November

1940 under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Hukam Singh. It proceeded in October 1941 for service with His Majesty's Forces overseas, 891 strong, and has since then been serving in the Middle East. The Unit did excellent work in the Paiforce where it played an equally vital role in keeping the supply routes to Russia open. Constant convoys of war supply of every description were streaming day and night along this important line of communication through South Persia and the Caucasus.

The Bijey Battery.

11. The Battery was reorganised on the basis of the Indian States Forces Mountain Battery and armed with 3·7" Howitzer guns. The Battery (270 strong) proceeded for service with His Majesty's Forces outside the State on the 8th September 1941 under the command of Major Kishan Singh and in the first instance was placed with the North-Western Army for training.

12. After receiving training in mountain warfare in the North-West Frontier and Baluchistan, the Unit was moved in August 1943 for service with the Eastern Army. It did exceedingly well and played an important part in the Arakan campaign under the command of Major Kishan Singh.

13. During the campaign in the Arakan Front the Unit was much in evidence and in the thrust of the Japanese divisions in the Allied Troops, it played an important part in inflicting heavy casualties on the Japs, and supporting the Infantry Formations which by their standfast tactics frustrated the hopes of the Jap advance. During the Jap advance on Manipur in March 1944, the Battery was rushed by air along with the 5th Division and played a glorious part with the 25th Mountain Regiment in the heavy defeat inflicted on the Japs by the 7th Division in the Kohima and Ukral Areas. The Bijey Battery during the course of the operations covered over 1,600 miles and fired over 10,400 shells from their Howitzers.

14. As already stated, His Highness inspected the Battery on active service on the Assam-Burma Front in November 1944. Major-General Jaideo Singhji, Sardar Bahadur, C.I.E., O.B.I., General Officer Commanding, Bikaner State Army, had inspected it there in September 1944.

15 The Unit won unstinted praise from the Commanders of the Infantry Units, which were supported by the Battery. The Officer Commanding the Regiment to which the Battery was attached, Lieut.-Colonel L. H. O Pugh, R.A., in his letter dated the 25th June 1944, wrote thus to the General Officer Commanding, Bikaner State Forces:—

> ". . . I should like to pay a very high tribute to the loyalty and assistance given me by Major Kishan Singh, his Officers and men in this matter . . . . I have received ungrudging co-operation, and am happy to state that I have now my complete Regiment Headquarters carried on Bijey Battery mules, with Bijey Battery drivers and many gunners who have most creditably offered to perform the duty of drivers, rather than remain behind . . . . During this last month the conduct, courage, cheerfulness and industry of . . . . all men has been magnificent, both under Jap Artillery fire and in the discomfort and kind of operation carried out in the monsoon on jungle covered hills at heights often greater than 6000 feet. I am proud to have such men under my command, and particularly gratified at the co-operation and intimate friendliness existing between the men of Bijey Battery and those of the batteries in which they are now working, and with whom they live in the greatest harmony."

16. Colonel Pugh wrote to the Private Secretary to His Highness as below on 7th December 1944.—

> "I wish to place on record my appreciation of the work of Lieut.-Colonel Kishen Singh now that he has

relinquished command of His Highness' Bejoy Battery, and would be grateful if this might be brought to the notice of His Highness.

During the past year in which Lieut.-Colonel Kishen Singh has served under my command, he has been indefatigable in his efforts to maintain the efficiency and welfare of the Battery. By his own technical knowledge and personal direction he has been responsible for the high standard of gunnery attained. I valued highly Lieut.-Colonel Kishen Singh's sound and constructive advice, and derived much help therefrom. The credit for the achievements of His Highness' Bejoy Battery is due to Lieut.-Colonel Kishen Singh to whom I can best pay tribute by stating that he is a most loyal, industrious and efficient officer, whom I greatly miss in my Regiment."

17. Colonel Pugh while paying a farewell visit to the Battery in the lines of 25th Mountain Regiment, presented a Japanese sword to the Battery and again paid a tribute to the services rendered by the Unit.

18. Lieut.-General Sir Montague Stopford, Commander of the 12th Army, South East Asia Command, in his letter dated the 12th October 1945, to His Highness referred to the "valuable services given to our cause" by this Unit, and conveyed "the assurance of our admiration for the distinguished and gallant part they have played in this campaign". He affirmed that the Battery "has never failed to provide support to the Infantry when required by day or night. . . . . Six decorations and mentions in despatches have been won for gallant and distinguished service. Major Kishen Singh, M.B.E., commanded the Battery with exceptional skill and devotion to duty".

19. Lieut.-General Sir Oliver Leese, Commander of the

Allied Land Forces, South East Asia Command, wrote to His Highness as below on the 13th June 1945—

"With the fall of Rangoon, our main operations in Burma are now coming to an end. I would like to send to Your Highness my grateful thanks and appreciation for the admirable work which your Bijey Battery has been doing for so long in the Allied Land Forces.

As you know, they joined us at the end of 1943 and have been operating with the 25th Mountain Regiment in our famous 7th Indian Division. This Division has borne a high name throughout this campaign and your Battery has taken part in many of its great battles. It was in the famous battles of Kohima and Imphal, where the foundations of our later successes were laid, and it subsequently fought all down the Gangaw Valley and across the Irrawaddy.

Thus your Battery can claim to have played a most valuable part throughout our campaign and we are all very proud to have had them with us. May I send Your Highness my grateful thanks and all best wishes".

Recruitment.

20. 2,213 Recruits were enlisted during the year under review for the State Army and for the British Indian Army and 251 direct by British Indian Recruiting Agency. The total recruitment from the outbreak of the War upto the end of the year came to 10,973 men, out of which 5,365 were recruited for the Bikaner State Army and 5,608 for the British Indian Army. 3,289 recruits were enlisted from the State direct by the British Indian Recruiting Agency. The expenditure so far incurred under this head comes to over Rs. 30,600.

Raising of other Units in the State.

21. In addition to the above, assistance was rendered by the Bikaner Government in the following directions—

(1) A Unit, known as the 49 (Bikaner) General Purposes Transport Company, Royal Indian Army Service Corps, was raised with effect from the 1st August 1940. The Unit, 557 strong, moved out of Bikaner to a British Indian Cantonment in March 1941 and subsequently proceeded on Active Service in the Middle East. After serving there for a couple of years the Unit was employed on the Eastern front and played an important role in Burma right down to Singapore.

(2) Two Battalions of Infantry, the first 697 strong and the second 362 strong, were successfully raised in an incredibly short time, both for the purposes of internal security and for rendering assistance across the borders of the State in British India, should any such necessity arise.

3) A Training Battalion, with a sanctioned strength of 1,014, was raised to work as maintenance unit for the Ganga Risala and the Sadul Light Infantry and for giving advanced training to the reinforcements before they were despatched outside the State.

Brigadier (Major-General) R. D. Inskip, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., M.C., Deputy Military Adviser-in-Chief, I. S. F., while congratulating Lieut.-Colonel K. Bag Singhji, Commandant, for the enormous amount of work put in in bringing the Centre to a high pitch of efficiency remarked that " there is now a fine body of trained men at the centre ready to take their place in Active Units. Having turned out hundreds of well trained men for service ex-State, the

Commandant can justly claim a large share of the high opinion their work has earned"

(4) An Artillery Training Centre, 150 strong, was also opened at Bikaner to give intensive training in Artillery. It was attached to the Mountain Artillery Training Centre at Ambala.

(5) One Company of 148 Officers and Men was also offered for Garrison Duty in British India, but as it was less than one Company it was not possible for the Government of India to accept it.

(6) A Guard Battalion, 723 strong, was also raised and included in the strength of the State Forces for employment on guard duties at the local Prisoners of War Camp.

(7) A Platoon for the Composite Company of four Platoons as Demonstration Troops for the Infantry School at Saugor was provided. A suitable Officer to command the Composite Unit was also provided. The Detachment returned to the State in 1941.

22. The total strength of the State Forces maintained during the war was 5,185 as against the pre-war figure of 1,864.

23. It may be added that the salaries of the Officers and Men of the Bikaner State Army serving with His Majesty's Forces outside the State were at par with those of the Officers and Men in the Indian Army, and subject to the same rates of pension and gratuity as are obtainable in British India. This is in addition to the manifold concessions of various kinds sanctioned by the State for the benefit of those serving in the Army and their relations.

Monetary Contributions.

24. The following sums were donated during the year under report:—

(1) Contributions towards the Indian Red Cross Society, Bikaner, on behalf of—	Rs.
His Highness	5,000
Her Highness the Maharaniji Sahib .	3,000
The Heir-Apparent	1,000
Prince Amar Singhji Bahadur	1,000

	Rs.
(2) Annual Contribution to the Red Cross Society.	1,000
(3) Annual Contribution for maintenance and upkeep of 15 Polish refugee children adopted by His Highness in March 1943.	10,800

25. The total amount donated from the State Exchequer and other sources up to the end of the year under review comes to Rs. 17,22,718 and includes.—

		Rs.
From the State	....	12,75,001
From the Privy Purse	....	92,863
From the Members of the Reigning Family ...	....	80,380
From the Chiefs and Nobles	....	16,000
Miscellaneous	....	2,58,474

Investments

26. Investments in the Government of India War Bonds, etc., including contributions from the State servants, amount to Rs. 62 lakhs approximately, in addition to over rupees 4½ crores invested in the Government of India loans and securities.

Extraordinary Expenditure on War Effort.

27. The military expenditure of the State came to Rs. 33 lakhs in the year under review as against Rs. 26½ lakhs in the preceding year and the normal annual expenditure of Rs. 8½ lakhs in peace time. A part of this expenditure is refundable by the Government of India under the scheme of affording financial assistance to the States maintaining Indian States Forces.

Treatment and care in Bikaner of sick and wounded soldiers of the Indian Army.

28. The Bikaner War Hospitals run by His Highness' Government contained accommodation for 400 beds—300 for surgical and 100 for medical cases. 12 beds were made available in the Ganga Golden Jubilee Tuberculosis Hospital. The entire staff excepting two sisters and three clerks, was provided by the State. The feeding and clothing of the patients were also undertaken by the State. The non-recurring expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,45,508 and the recurring expenditure during 1944-45 came to Rs. 3,12,064. The total expenditure on these Hospitals amounted to Rs. 8,94,982.

29. 971 cases were admitted to the War Hospitals in the year under review, bringing the total to 6077 cases, from the date of its opening on the 13th October 1941 up to the end of the year under report. The number of patients under treatment on the 31st October 1945 was 254.

30. Patients in the War Hospitals were admitted free to cinema shows and arrangements were also made for their entertainment in other ways.

31. His Excellency Field Marshal Lord Wavell, Viceroy of India, recorded the following opinion about these Hospitals during Their Excellencies' visit in February 1944:—

> "My wife and I visited No. 1 War Hospital on February 3 and were much impressed by its efficiency and by all that is being done for the cure and comfort of the patients".

32. The Hospitals were visited in April 1945 by Lady Louis Mountbatten. She wrote—

> "It was so good of your Highness to accompany me on the visits to your wonderful War Hospitals as well as to the 2 other ones. I was so much impressed by the very excellent accommodation and magnificent equipment in them all and by the exceptional

care being given to the patients and I know what a difference your own close and personal interest in them has meant and what great encouragement it gives to all working in them, and receiving treatment there. I shall much look forward to telling the King and Queen of your fine gesture, which among many others has made such a great contribution to the War Effort."

33. The Hon. the Resident for Rajputana, Lieut.-Colonel Sir George Gillan, remarked as below:—

"Inspected the Bikaner War Hospital on X-mas morning and was much impressed by the care and efficiency everywhere apparent. His Highness' Government on their part and the O. C. Hospital are to be congratulated on the results they have produced".

34. Colonel B. E. Schlessinger, A.M.S., Consultant Physician, Central Command, observed as follows:—

"This modern well run and excellently equipped hospital is doing good work in setting aside 400 beds for military cases. At present there are 50 empty beds and it is suggested that more medical cases be sent, long term cases from 129 I.B.G.H., for example. The medical cases I saw had been well treated and had done well. The food is good. Tuberculosis for which 12 beds are set aside for military patients seem to do well in the dry climate of Bikaner and despite the hot weather in the summer season".

Adoption of Polish refugee children

35. In order to maintain the traditions of Indian hospitality and to afford relief to Polish refugee children - victims of Nazi aggression—His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to adopt in March 1943, for the duration of the War, 15 Polish refugee children. The cost of their maintenance comes to Rs. 10,800 per annum.

Loan of Wagons and Locomotives.

36. In addition to the five engines transferred at the request of the Government of India to the Assam Bengal Railway in 1942, six more locomotives (five H. G. class and one M. S. class) suitable for hauling heavy loads were transferred on loan to the B. & A. Railway, to meet operational demands in that area. It will be recalled that, although these could not easily be spared, Bikaner Government also supplied 50 covered wagons and 11 open trucks for service overseas.

Manufacture of articles in the Railway Workshops

37. The Bikaner State Railway Workshops undertook for the Defence Services and other departments of the Government of India, to manufacture at cost price, machinery and parts, reconditioning of second hand boilers and tubes, retyring and fitting new cranks to engines and tender wheels of the Jaipur State Railway, etc., and completed orders worth Rs. 3,35,784. These prices as compared to the prevailing market rates represented a substantial saving for the Defence Department. The following orders for the manufacture of machinery for the Government of India were completed during the year.—

	Approximate Cost. Rs.
Reversing Engines 12	19,346
High speed Steam Engines and forced draught fans 8	30,852
Steam Engines directly coupled with 15 K.W. dynamos 20 . .	58,607
Instrument Stands and their components 1,308	1,25,041
Spare parts for locomotives and wagons for the Bikaner State Railway serving ex State .	20,938
Animal drawn rollers 16	11,734
Diesel generator fuel tanks 20	58,600

38. At the request of the Railway Board, body erection of the U.S.A wagons was undertaken at the Railway Workshops and 179 wagons were completed from the middle of June 1944 to the end of October 1945 at an approximate cost of Rs. 50,775.

Prisoners of War Camps.

39. The construction of buildings for the accommodation of 100 Officers and 3000 other ranks of the Prisoners of War, their medical attendance, raising of a Guard Battalion for guard duty, and other facilities were undertaken by the State. The Camps started in 1941-42. The strength of the Camps in the beginning of the year was 685 and rose to 1,801. At the close of the year there were 1,150 prisoners in the Camps.

Supply of gram and barley.

40. Although the State is deficit in staple foodgrains and has in the matter of foodgrains largely to depend on imports from British India, yet in view of the larger interests involved, His Highness' Government at the pressing request of the Government of India placed at their disposal from time to time large stocks of gram and barley for supply to the Defence Services and the deficit areas in the country. In this manner 3137 tons of gram and 8944 tons of barley were supplied.

Supply of goats and rams.

41. His Highness' Government further allowed, for the duration of the war, the export of 25,000 male goats and rams every year for military purposes.

Other articles supplied.

42. Among other articles supplied were babul tree bark and saltpetre in considerable quantities for ammunition purposes, transport animals, binoculars, parts of camel saddlery, used X-Ray films, etc.

Loan of House accommodation for Defence purposes.

43. In view of the difficulty experienced by the Government of India in finding accommodation at New Delhi for the large number of Departments and offices created due to the war, and especially on account of the establishment of the Headquarters of the South East Asia Command, His Highness the Maharaja, at considerable personal inconvenience, placed his

palace in New Delhi, together with its staff quarters etc., furnished, at the disposal of the Government of India for the duration of the war. Similarly, the Shiv Bilas at Warden Road, Bombay, was placed at the disposal of the Defence Services.

Training of Technicians for War Purposes.

44. Arrangements were made for giving training to 383 men in the Bikaner State Railway and the Electrical and Mechanical Department Workshops at the Capital. 590 technicians, trained in the Workshops of the Electrical and Mechanical Department and the Railway had been supplied to the Government of India.

Exemption of canteen stores from payment of State customs duty.

45. In order to ensure that no undue hardship in the matter of canteen stores is caused to any particular Unit or class of His Majesty's Forces wherever they may be posted, canteen stores meant for His Majesty's Forces stationed in the State were exempted from payment of State customs duty.

Work of women in Bikaner for the War.

46. The ladies in Bikaner collected money to provide amenities for the benefit of the patients admitted to the Bikaner War Hospital and supplied items such as cigarettes, bidis, matches, note paper, articles for games, etc. A Women's Volunteer Service was also formed at the Capital in April 1943 and affiliated to the Head Quarters at Delhi. A sum of Rs. 1,000 was graciously donated by Her Highness to this organisation, which offered occupational and diversional therapy to the patients in the War Hospitals.

Amenities and Gifts for troops.

47. Gifts and amenities worth Rs. 7,363 were sent during the year to the State Units serving ex-State, as also to the 49 (Bikaner) G.P.T. Coy. which was originally raised in the State

National Day of Prayer.

48. The anniversary of the victorious conclusion of the

Battle of Britain was observed on Sunday the 16th September 1945 and special prayers were offered in the Church on that day.

Affording protection to the personnel of Land and Air Forces

49. In order to afford fuller protection to the personnel of the Land and Air Forces of the Indian Army, the Bikaner State Army or the Army of any other Indian States in respect of Civil and Revenue litigation in which such personnel may be involved, the scope of notification No. 70, dated the 21st November 1940, was further widened.

Bikaner State Sailors' Soldiers' and Airmen's Board.

50. The State Soldiers' Board which existed in the Stat for a long time was reorganised and its functions and duties considerably enlarged. The Board was reconstituted in 1943 with Kanwar Prem Singhji, Revenue Minister, as President and now included influential official and non-official members. A separate office under a whole time Secretary was also established. Local Committees were formed at each District Headquarters.

51. The Board looks after the welfare of ex-soldiers, serving soldiers and their families, and safeguards their interests. It also arranges for the reception of the soldiers coming to their homes on leave and for the medical treatment of those who are invalidated out of service.

52. To supplement the activities of the above Board, a Civil Liaison Officer was appointed with suitable organisation. His main function is to render every possible assistance to the soldiers and their dependants in all matters affecting them and their welfare.

National War Front.

53. For the purpose of placing the movement on a sound footing and ensuring its growth and development, a National War Front Committee was established in April 1942 with Mr. K. M. Panikkar as President. The organisation was dissolved as soon as the war was over.

Civil Supplies and Price Control.

54. Rai Sahib Lala Kanahya Lal Sanghi took over charge of the post of the Director of Civil Supplies on the 1st April 1945, vice Pandit Chandradhar Issar transferred. Mehta Champa Lal Kochar continued to be the Deputy Controller of Prices on the newly created post.

55. The working of the control machinery in the districts was also reorganised and in order to give the Nazims and Tehsildars more powers they were designated as Districts and Deputy Controllers of Prices, respectively, in their respective jurisdictions.

"Grow more food" Campaign

56. Efforts to promote the grow more food campaign in the State continued unabated during the year under review. The average of the total cultivated area during the three pre-war years was 17,19,672 acres whereas the average of the total cultivated area during the past four years rose to 19,21,326 acres or an increase of 11·7 per cent.

57. Similarly, the average area under food crops during the three pre-war years was1 2,37,961 acres, whereas the average of the last four years is 14,68,018 acres or 76·4 per cent. of the total cultivated area.

58. As a matter of co-operation with the Government of India, the area under cotton was considerably reduced and replaced by food-grains. In the three pre-war years the average area under cotton was 72,808 acres or 4·23 per cent. of the total cultivated area. This came down to 35,734 acres or 1·86 per cent. of the total cultivated area on an average of the past four years, i.e., it was reduced to less than half.

Control and Export of foodgrains

59. In respect of the staple foodgrains, specially wheat and bajra, the State continued to be deficit, while in the case of gram and barley it was surplus. With a view to conserve

the stock of staple foodgrains and to exercise proper control and check over the prices thereof, several measures were adopted during the year. A list of various Control Orders promulgated in the State is given under Emergency Legislation in Chapter VI (Protection).

60. The original allotment of 4,000 tons of wheat to the State was later on reduced to 2,040 tons. Out of this only 244 tons could be imported during the year. Similarly, out of a quota of 45 tons of maida, nothing could be imported. 600 tons of rice were, however, imported.

61. Out of the offer of surplus gram and barley made to the Government of India, 3,137 tons of gram and 8,944 tons of barley were exported to various provinces and States.

Sugar and gur Control.

62. In order to effect further economy in the consumption of sugar, the Sugar Control Order 1942 of British India which was enforced *mutatis mutandis* in the State, had been superseded and the Sugar and Sugar Products Control Order promulgated in the State *mutatis mutandis* in 1943. The quota of sugar allotted to the State was 3,200 tons and included khandsari sugar. The quota of gur was 6,000 tons and the Gur Control Order, 1943, continued to be in force in the State.

Textiles Control.

63. The Director of Civil Supplies continued to perform the local functions of the Textile Commissioner.

64. The Bikaner State Cotton Cloth and Yarn Dealers Licencing Order 1943 also remained applicable to the State under which all dealers in cloth were required to take a licence.

65. A Textile Merchants' Committee was formed for procurement and distribution of cloth allotted to the State by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay. Depots were opened in the Capital and Advisory Committees formed in the districts

to ensure equitable and quick distribution to the general public. Quotas were fixed for the Capital and each town and Tehsil and deliveries made accordingly. Stamping of cloth was continued and brought in Rs. 16,728-3-3 in fees.

66. Since the commencement of the Standard Cloth Scheme a total quantity of 32,06,126½ yards of cloth was received, out of which 31,33,457½ yards were disposed of by the end of the year.

67. No regular quota of yarn was fixed for the State and 409 bales were received during the year.

68. Very limited supply of woollen cloth was received in the absence of any fixed quota. The Woollen Goods (Control) Order was promulgated in January 1945.

Kerosene Oil Control.

69. The position of Kerosene Oil in the State continued to be far from satisfactory. During the year only 14,037 maunds of oil was imported and owing to short supply great difficulty was experienced in the equitable distribution of this essential article.

Drugs Control.

70. During the year under report, licenses under the Drug Control Order were issued as below :—

Wholesale	....	....	6
Retailers	..		76
Purchasers	..		19

Out of these 2 wholesalers' and 3 retailers' licenses were withdrawn.

Firewood Control.

71. Firewood position was also acute and firewood was imported from the Udaipur State. Steps were taken to prevent waste.

Motor Spirit, Tyre and Spare Parts Rationing.

72. Major Thakur Surajmal Singhji, General Secretary to Government, continued to be the State Rationing Authority throughout the year. As in previous years all reasonable economy was exercised in the issue of petrol coupons and the consumption represented about 47% of the pre-rationing quarterly average.

Cement Control.

73. The demand of cement both for the Government as well as private works was adequately met.

Iron and Steel Control.

74. Supplies of iron and steel both for Government and public were arranged and distributed according to the quota allotted to the State

Rationing.

75. The Rationing Department was established and Pt. Phalgoon Goswami was appointed Controller of Rationing with effect from the 22nd April 1944 and with his 3 assistants he attended the Food Control and Rationing Conference at Bombay in October – November 1944 and gained experience of its working there. Necessary Staff was also appointed and preliminary measures were introduced.

CHAPTER IV

Administration of Land.

Revenue Department.

1. Kanwar Prem Singhji continued to be the Revenue Minister during the year. Rai Sahib Lala Bishan Dass Chopra B.A., LL.B., and Rai Sahib Lala Biharilal, P.C.S. (Retired), continued to hold charge as Revenue Commissioner, Sadar, and Ganganagar Divisions, respectively.

Tours.

2. The Revenue Minister remained on tour for 26 days and the Revenue Commissioners, Sadar and Ganganagar Divisions, toured for 114 and 147 days, respectively, during the year.

Boundary Disputes

3. No new case of boundary dispute of any importance with the neighbouring States or with the adjoining British Indian Province of the Punjab arose during the year under report. Three cases of comparison of the boundaries with Jaipur were being dealt with. The case regarding erection of pillars on the Bikaner-Hissar boundary also remained pending.

Rainfall.

4. The monthly and the average annual rainfall recorded at the various raingauge stations during the year is shown in Appendix A. The average rainfall in the State during the year was 14 72 inches, as against 14·60 inches in the previous year. The rainfall was on the whole normal. APPE: A.

Crops and Fodder.

5. The total area in Bighas under Kharif and Rabi crops in Sadar and Ganganagar Divisions was as given below:—

Sadar Division.

		Kharif		Rabi	
		Sown	Matured	Sown	Matured
1944-45	...	16,59,673	7,26,336	2,22,718	1,01,034
1943-44	...	14,64,521	3,61,146	86,169	32,995

Ganganagar Division.

1944-45	Irrigated Area ...	3,67,426	3,52,990	4,79,945	4,64,479
	Barani Area ..	5,69,031	2,95,808	10,26,533	8,01,874
1943-44	Irrigated Area ..	3,77,971	3,47,380	5,04,971	4,84,417
	Barani Area ..	4,09,617	65,461	3,88,355	2,10,286

The notable increase in cultivation during the year under report was due to the strenuous efforts of the Government towards the "Grow More Food" Campaign.

Agricultural and other stock.

6. The agricultural and allied stock in the State, including Jagir villages, was as given below:—

	1943-44	1944-45
Bulls	4,607	10,349
Bullocks	57,395	72,203
Cows	1,77,474	2,14,843
Young ones of cows, male and female .	2,59,075	1,99,843
Buffaloes (male)	3,623	9,352
Buffaloes (female)	74,805	87,167
Young Buffaloes, male and female ...	41,238	74,603
Sheep	8,93,670	10,84,461
Goats	4,20,468	6,46,874
Horses	1,759	1,064
Mares	1,332	1,474
Colts and fillies	226	429
Mules	8	32
Donkeys	5,949	7,462
Camels	1,22,296	1,23,005
Ploughs	1,19,420	1,01,968
Carts	9,465	48,395

General condition of agriculturists.

7. As in the previous year, the prices of foodgrains and essential commodities were controlled in the interests of the general public. The economic condition of the people remained almost the same during the year under report as in the preceding year. There was no want of employment for the

labouring classes and wages were higher than those in the preceding year, ranging from annas fourteen to a rupee and a half per day for ordinary labourers and Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 3-0-0 per day for skilled labourers.

Locust.

8. The locust menace this year threatened to assume ugly proportions, and the co-ordinated scheme of locust control, initiated in the previous year, was continued during the year under report. An efficient intelligence service was established in the State before the advent of the monsoon, and special Tehsildars and other staff were deputed in various Tehsils to help the permanent staff. Other State departments also extended necessary help and co-operation with the result that the control work was carried out effectively, and no swarms were allowed to be formed. The area infested was 7,36,421 acres which was cleared by digging trenches 2,583 miles long, burning 4,183 bushes and baiting in 58,234 acres. In this connection a sum of Rs. 20,000 was spent by the State on the special staff and an amount of Rs. 60,967-9-0 was debited towards the Central Pool Fund. But for the success achieved by these measures, the crops would have been badly damaged

Epidemics.

9. There was no outbreak of any epidemic disease amongst the people or cattle during the year except malaria fever and stray cases of smallpox in some parts of the Ganganagar Division.

Land Revenue from Khalsa villages.

10. The demand, collection and arrears of land revenue from Khalsa villages in the Sadar and Ganganagar Divisions during the year under report are given below .—

Sadar Division.

	Arrears Rs	*Current* Rs.	*Total* Rs
Demand	63,175	5,64,727	6,27,902
Collections .	33,498	5,44,338	5,77,836
Balance	29,677	20,389	50,066

Ganganagar Division.

	Arrears	Current	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Demand ...	2,00,342 0 0	20,96,374 4 9	22,96,716 4 9
Collections ...	86,999 8 6	20,44,040 8 3	22,31,040 0 9
Balance ...	1,13,342 7 6	52,333 12 6	1,65,676 4 0

Land Revenue from Tibi Pargana.

11. The demand, collection and arrears of land revenue and water rate in Tibi Pargana are given blow :—

Items	DEMAND			COLLECTION			BALANCE		
	Arrears	Current	Total	Arrears	Current	Total	Arrears	Current	Total
Land Revenue	Rs. 8,704	Rs 27,203	Rs 35,907	Rs. 925	Rs. 21,072	Rs. 21,997	Rs. 7,779	Rs. 6,131	Rs. 13,910
Water Rate	2,271	4,562	6 933	365	3,359	3,724	1,906	1,203	3,109
Total	10,975	31,765	42,740	1,290	24,431	25,721	9,685	7,334	17,019

Tribute from Jagirdars.

12. The following table shows the demand, collection and arrears of Rakam Rekh due from Jagirdars :—

Divisions	DEMAND			COLLECTION			BALANCE		
	Arrears	Current	Total	Arrears	Current	Total	Arrears	Current	Total
Sadar .	Rs. 1,40,705	Rs 3,07,771	Rs. 4,48,476	Rs. 20,411	Rs. 2,96,328	Rs 3,16,739	Rs. 1,20,294	Rs 11,448	Rs 1,31,737
Ganganagar.	1,100	5,873	6,973	945	5,811	6,759	155	59	214
Total .	1,41,805	3,13,614	4,55,449	21,356	3,02,142	3,23,498	1,20,449	11,502	1,31,951

Survey and Settlement.

13. Pandit Bhura Ram, Settlement Commissioner, Jagir Areas, having retired on pension from the 1st November 1944 L. Inder Bhan Satija, B A, Settlement Commissioner (Occupancy Rights), was appointed as Settlement Commissioner,

Jagir areas also and he was assisted by Thakur Murli Singh and Ch. Sadasukh, Settlement Officers.

14. There being a great paucity of Patwaris, difficulties were faced in securing suitable hands to carry on the work and some local candidates were given practical training before being put in charge of measurement of *patries* to meet the requirements. Field operations were extended to Jagir areas in Tehsil Sujangarh in addition to Tehsils Sardarshahr and Ratangarh during the year under report. Field operations in Tehsils of Rajgarh and Bhadra were already completed, while in the Tehsils of Nohar, Churu and Taranagar measurement work continued.

15. Field survey was completed in 245 villages with a total area of 23,99,682 Bighas 16 Biswas. The Takmil work of 510 villages was also completed.

Tanquih Haquq Khatedaran.

16. The Tanquih Haquq Khatedaran operations generally start during the survey operations or with the completion of measurement work in the villages. Out of 771 villages measured by the end of the year under review 656 villages have been settled.

Expenditure.

17. The total budgetted provision sanctioned for the year was Rs. 1,61,255 against which the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,44,015 as against Rs. 1,15,551 in the previous year.

Settlement operations in the Ganganagar Division.

18. The special staff appointed to tally and correct the Revenue and Irrigation records completed and compared 1,004 chak plans. 110 Charsalas were prepared and the work of preparation of Record of Rights for 189 villages was completed.

19. To bring the records up-to-date, 1,472 mutations were attested during the year.

Assessment.

20. The revision of the assessment of Ghaggar Nali circle and Tibi Pargana of Tehsil Hanumangarh was taken in hand and completed during the year. The assessment report was sanctioned by the Government and the new rates for the above tracts were introduced from Kharif 1945. The revision of the assessment of Gang Canal Area was also taken in hand.

Taccavi.

21. The balance outstanding at the close of the previous year was Rs. 55,243-14-0. No fresh loans were taken by the cultivators as Taccavi during the year 1944-45. Rs. 11,726-0-9 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 43,517-13-3 to be recovered at the end of the year under review.

Area granted on temporary cultivation.

22. During the year under report 6,36,826 Bighas 3 Biswas of land were given out on temporary cultivation as against 5,16,953 Bighas 19 Biswas in the previous year.

Immigration and Emigration

23. No movement of importance either of immigration or emigration took place during the year under report. It was reported that 125 Gwadis in Tehsil Hanumangarh and 26 in Tehsil Anupgarh immigrated into the State. No Gwadis emigrated from the State to foreign territory.

Grant and resumption of villages.

24. Village Indpalsar-Bas-Raikan, Tehsil Dungargarh, having an area of 3,565 Bighas with an annual income of Rs. 217 was granted to Bhati Hanut Singh during the year. There was no case of resumption.

Works of Public Utility.

25. In order that the requirements of water supply in rural areas may not be overlooked, His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to order that an annual minimum provision of Rs. one lakh be made in the State Budget for

construction of wells, tanks etc Following are the details of works of public utility carried out by the State and private individuals during the year:—

By the State.

1. Excavation of a Johar at village Delana-Bada, Tehsil Lunkaransar	2,000
2. Excavation of a Johar in village Khokharana, Tehsil Lunkaransar	1,000
3. Silt clearance of Johar in village Delana Chhota, Tehsil Lunkaransar	340
4. Construction of a well in village Gualisar, Tehsil Rajgarh.	715
5. Construction of a well at village Suratpura, Tehsil Rajgarh.	1,000
6. Construction of a bridge over the Nali of the Johar in village Phephana, Tehsil Nohar	1,024

By private individuals.

1. Construction of a college building at Churu by Seth Kanhiyalal Lohia at a cost of about Rs. 3,00,000.
2. Construction of a High School building and Maternity Home at Rajgarh by Seth Surajmalji Mohta.
3. Construction of a metalled road at Ratangarh by Seth Surajmal Nagarmal Jalan.
4. Construction of a High School building at Bhadra by Seth Gopi Ram Golan.
5. Construction of a well at Village Udsar, Tehsil Sardarshahr, and a Poh at Sardarshahr by Seth Panna Lal s/o Seth Sheo Narain Jalan.
6 Construction of a Pukka well at Dungargarh by Seths Surajmal Punamchand s/o Seth Gyani Ram, Dungargarh.
7. Construction of 5 wells at Churu, one each by—
    1. Jabdi Khan Kayamkhani,
    2. Maqbal Hussain Kazi,
    3. Rameshwarlal Periwal,
    4. Brijlal Mehansaria, and
    5. Babu Ram Brahman,

Fairs.

26. The important ... are Kolayat, Mukam and Gogr...

27. The Kolayat Fair was held from 15th to 19th November 1945 and was attended by about 24,000 people. Facilities were provided to the general public, traders, pilgrims, and others attending the Fair and the Railway and Motor Transport provided a quick and comfortable journey. A Standing Committee consisting of officials and non-officials look after all matters relating to the Fair, including the improvement of ghats (bathing places), silt clearance, sale of residential plots, etc. The District Board concerned arranged horse and camel races apart from other sports and the winners were suitably rewarded. The owners of cattle of better breed were also given substantial rewards by way of encouragement.

28. The Fair at Mukam was held on the 12th February and 9th October 1945, and was attended by about 9,000 and 11,000 people, respectively. The Gogameri Fair was held from the 23rd August to 21st September 1945 and was attended by about 54,000 people.

29. Among the Fairs of lesser importance may be mentioned those held in honour of Bhairunji at Kodamdesar in Tehsil Magra, Jetha Bhutta at Gajner, Gogaji at Dadrewa, Ramdeoji at Jasrasar in Tehsil Churu, Hanumanji at Salasar in Tehsil Sujangarh, Bhadar-Kaliji near Hanumangarh, and the District Board Cattle Fair at Ganganagar.

Treasure Trove.

30. No treasure trove was discovered during the year under report.

Brick Kilns.

31. Royalty recovered on pucca bricks at Re. 1 per 1,000 for standard bricks, and Re. 0-4-0 per 1,000 for small ones, amounted to Rs. 26,979-14-0 during the year as against Rs. 23,425-3-3 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 923-7-0 was also recovered as site rent and Rs. 3,772-15-0 as water rate from brick contractors in the Ganganagar Division.

32. Since July 1942 the sale or purchase of bricks at the Capital and suburbs has been controlled, and the Revenue Commissioner, Sadar Division, continued to be the Brick Controller for the State. A Brick Inspector was also appointed.

33. With a view to encourage the construction of charitable works, no royalty was charged on bricks used for works of public utility, such as schools, hospitals, wells, etc.

Malmandi.

34. The following statement shows the number of Malmandi cases pending from the last year, instituted and disposed of during the year and the closing balance:—

Office	Balance from the last year	Instituted during the year	Total	Disposal	Balance at the end of the year
Malmandi Tehsil .	1,227	1,962	3,189	1,830	1,359
Other Tehsils .	2,286	2,344	4,630	1,995	2,635

35. The receipts during the year under Sub-Heads "II.—Miscellaneous Revenue and Duties" (consisting mainly of succession and adoption fees) and "III.—Sale of Government Property" (consisting of sale proceeds of Nazul land and grant of title deeds for houses), which are dealt with by the Malmandi are given below:—

II. Miscellaneous Revenue and Duties	Rs
(1) Fees on conveyance of immovable property in the Capital.	1,56,476
(2) Fees on conveyance of immovable property in the Districts	2,05,028
(3) Fees on talika of sites in the Capital	3,464
(4) Fees on talika of sites in the Districts	1,726
(5) Fees on grant of title-deeds in the Capital	4,803
(6) Fees on grant of title-deeds in the Districts	1,804
(7) Heirship and unregistered adoption fees	Nil
(8) Fees for adoption deeds	1,431
(9) Court of Wards receipts	14,894
(10) Fees on luxury shows	7,859
(11) Fines for unauthorised constructions	90
(12) Miscellaneous fees	6,107
Total ...	4,63,682

III. Sale of Government Property.

	Rs.
(1) Sale of houses	1,777
(2) Sale proceeds of land in the Capital	6,527
(3) Sale proceeds of land in City suburbs	Nil
(4) Sale proceeds of land within the City Walls... ...	Nil
(5) Sale proceeds of land in the Districts	57,385
(6) Sale proceeds of land in the Grain Mandi at Nokha ...	Nil
(7) Sale proceeds of stores and material other than those provided under Departments concerned	Nil
(8) Fines for State land occupied in excess of patta ...	3,880
(9) Miscellaneous	897
Total ...	70,466

Registration.

Registration

36. The information about the number of documents registered, their value and the fees collected for their registration is given below:—

Documents	No. of deeds registered	Aggregate value of property	Fees realised
		Rs. as. p	Rs as p.
Mortgages . .	1,314	22,32,095 0 0	6,469 0 0
Sales	2,971	93,66,481 3 0	16,630 15 0
Wills	129	20,500 0 0	400 0 0
Bonds	48	55,015 0 0	97 0 0
Miscellaneous	894	18,84,508 1 0	3,746 8 0
Total ...	5,356	1,35,57,599 4 0	27,343 7 0

37. Receipts from Registration in the previous year came to Rs. 26,718-2-0.

Bunds.

38. During the year under review there were fourteen Bunds in the State - at Gajner, Mudh, Golri and Gangasarowar, Salya, Khurdi, Chak Bunds Nos. 1 to 4, Jhinjania Mandal, Chabia and Kinya in the Sadar Division.

Irrigation.

Irrigation from wells and bunds.

39. 472 Bighas were irrigated from wells, as against 927 in the previous year. The area irrigated by the Bunds was 3,623 Bighas as against 2,553 in the previous year.

Katli Nadi and the Western Jumna Canal.

40. During the year under review the Katli Nadi did not flow and hence no irrigation was done from it. An area of 699 Bighas was irrigated by the Western Jumna Canal in Tehsil Bhadra.

Nali.

41. The water in the Nali flowed from the 2nd February to the 7th February and from the 22nd September to 22nd October 1945. An area of 21,083 Bighas was inundated.

Ghaggar Canals.

42. The Northern and Southern canals flowed from the 18th July to the 21st October 1945. A total area of 9,140 Bighas, i.e, 3,777 Bighas in Kharif and 5,363 Bighas in Rabi, was irrigated during the year as against 9,594 Bighas in Kharif and 21,075 Bighas in Rabi or a total of 30,669 Bighas in 1943-44.

43. The water rate levied on the Ghaggar Canals during the year is given below :—

	Kharif 1944			Rabi 1944-45			Total		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
Hanumangarh	4,074	2	0	5,160	14	9	9,235	0	9
Tibi	1,760	2	0	3,447	13	6	5,207	15	6
Total ..	5,834	4	0	8,608	12	3	14,443	0	3

44. Out of the total amount of Rs. 14,443-0-3, Rs. 1,662-10-6 were remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,780-5-9 as the net amount assessed. Out of this Rs. 2,483-1-6 only were recovered, and Rs. 10,297-4-3 remained as arrears, up to June 1945. The total expenditure, including the contribution paid to the Punjab Government, amounted to Rs. 10,651-7-0.

Gang Canal Colony.

45. Until 1927 there was practically no irrigation in the State, the crops depending only on scanty rainfall. The construction of the Gang Canal taken from the Sutlej River and its opening in 1927, has helped to protect about 1,000 sq. miles of land in the northern part of the State from famine The total length of the main Canal from the Ferozepur Headworks is 158·4 miles. About 90 miles of this length is lined with concrete to conserve water, and prevent water logging. It is believed to be the longest lined canal in the world.

Progress of irrigation.

46. The total area irrigated by the Gang Canal during the year under report was 8,38,231 Bighas, out of which 8,09,324 Bighas matured.

Assessment of Water and Crop Rates.

47. The total assessment for water and crop rates including arrears of the past years was Rs. 29,75,799-14-6 out of which Rs. 19,85,482-7-0 were for water rate and Rs. 9,90,317-7-6 for crop rate. Out of this a sum of Rs. 29,32,859-8-9 was recovered. The arrears at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 42,940-5-9 (water rate Rs. 27,464-9-9 and crop rate Rs. 15,475-12-0). Percentage of recovery worked out to 98·55 as against 98·94 of the preceding year.

48. The Gang Canal was originally designed to irrigate about 6,22,586 Bighas out of a culturable commanded area of 10,37,643 Bighas. As a result, however, of subsequent negotiations, the Bikaner share of water was in 1937 increased

from 2,144 to 2,720 cusecs and the Canal was redesigned to irrigate about 8½ lakhs of Bighas. Since it was opened in 1927 the figures of irrigation have been as follows :—

Year		Bighas Irrigated	Percentage failed
1927-28	...	7,223	1%
1928-29	...	3,08,065	13%
1929-30	...	5,29,353	9%
1930-31	...	5,61,995	15%
1931-32	...	4,95,022	14%
1932-33	..	4,94,986	16 5%
1933-34	...	6,03,854	10·7%
1934-35	...	5,52,171	13·4%
1935-36	...	6,06,767	15 8%
1936-37	...	6,44,652	9·6%
1937-38	...	7,15,628	8 1%
1938-39	...	7,30,633	8 6%
1939-40	...	7,63,989	9 4%
1940-41	...	8,06,717	4 3%
1941-42	...	7,39,063	9 2%
1942-43	...	8,29,987	6·3%
1943-44	...	8,48,189	5·3%
1944-45	.	8,53,856	4·3%

Sale of Canal Land.

49. During the year under report 28,381 Bighas 9 Biswas of agricultural land was sold at a cost of Rs. 51,87,546-5-6. The total area sold up to the end of the year was 4,46,529 Bighas 9½ Biswas for Rs. 5,94,52,286-5-6. Total income from sale of agricultural and urban land in the Colony area upto the end of 1944-45 was Rs. 6,30,43,406-4-4.

Exchange of Land.

50. With a view to accommodate the purchasers of land in the Canal Colony, wherever their grievances were legitimate, land was allowed to be exchanged. In the year under report the total number of exchange cases settled was 54, out of which 45 were within the same Chaks and 9 outside the Chaks.

Nazrana from old settlers.

51. The Nazrana receipts up to the end of the year 1944-45 were as detailed below :—

	During 1944-45	Up to 1944-45
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
Occupancy Rights	2,23,353 14 0	30,03,959 10 6
Proprietary Rights	4,67,633 8 0	60,27,049 1 6
Total ...	6,90,987 6 0	90,31,008 12 0

Expenditure.

52. The total expenditure on the Project up to the end of *October 1945 (both direct and indirect) amounted* to Rs. 3,25,15,414. This figure does not include book adjustments concerning the Revenue, Railway and other Departments.

Mandis.

53. There are 9 important Mandis in the Canal Area, viz., Ganganagar, Karanpur, Raisinghnagar, Bijeynagar, Gajsinghpur, Hindumalkote, Kesrisinghpur, Jetsar and Anupgarh. In the Barani Area there are 3 Mandis, viz., Sangaria and Sadulshahr in Tehsil Hanumangarh and Lakhuwali in Tehsil Suratgarh. There is one Kutcha Mandi at Padampur. All the Mandis did good business.

54. The condition of the Mandis remained satisfactory. The income on account of the sale of residential sites and sites for Mandi shops including rent of temporary lease of shops and Ahatas amounted to Rs. 5,89,282-6-9 in the Canal Area. *No sites were sold at Mandis in the Barani Area. The total* receipts from the sale of the sites in Mandis from the very beginning up to the end of the year 1944-45 amounted to Rs. 36,09,590-4-3.

Abadi sites in Chaks.

55. The population in the villages in the Canal Area indicated a satisfactory rise. The income on account of sale of sites in these villages during the year amounted to Rs. 95,247-3-3 as against Rs. 71,637-14-0 in the preceding year

and the total recoveries upto the end of 1914-45 amounted to Rs. 4,56,473-6-9.

Works

56. During the year under review most of the works done in the Irrigation Department related to keeping the channels in an efficient order in addition to some other works done for other departments.

Survey on Bhakra Dam Project.

57. An area of 20,500 acres was surveyed, but further progress was hampered for want of establishment.

58. 80 miles of levelling and planetable survey have been done in the tract of Sangaria Mandi and of other villages in connection with the scheme to provide drinking water to the residents of the above villages from an adjoining distributary of the Sirhind Canal in the Punjab.

CHAPTER V.

Production and Distribution.

General.

1. Rajasevaprasakta T. G. Rama Iyer, Development Commissioner, was appointed as Minister for Rural Reconstruction in January 1945, while the portfolio relating to Trade, Commerce and Industries was placed under Rao Bahadur Thakur Pratap Singhji.

Agriculture.

2. Mr. Shâmsher Singh continued to be the Agricultural Officer during the year under review. In the middle of March 1945, the Agriculture Department was reorganised and split up into the following three sections:—

(1) Experimental Section.

(2) Farm Section consisting of the Experimental Farm (non-experimental work) and the Seed Farm at Ganganagar

(3) Propaganda Section.

Experimental Section.

3. The Experimental Farm at Ganganagar (108·36 acres) worked satisfactorily. A large number of experiments were conducted by tests under local conditions with different varieties of cotton, linseed, oil seeds, wheat and gram; and methods for improving the quality and yield were explained to agriculturists. Similarly small growth tests of chillies, grasses, jowar, soyabean, groundnut, ragi, guara and oats were also carried out.

Farm Section

4. An area of 58·74 acres was sown under non-experimental crops, mainly cotton, mash, sugarcane, wheat and gram.

Seed Farm at Ganganagar.

5. One Seed Farm – 422 acres in area – is attached to the Experimental Farm at Ganganagar in Chak I-e, for multiplication of seeds of improved varieties. The crops and yields of the Experimental Farm were normal. 162 maunds 3 seers of wheat seeds of approved varieties and 409 maunds 30 seers of cotton seeds were sold to the cultivators.

Propaganda Section.

6. This section has received special attention of the agriculturists. Demonstration Farms opened in 1940 at Ganganagar, Karanpur, Padampur, Raisinghnagar and Jetsar are serving as demonstration centres for the improved methods of agriculture for sowing improved crops and for serving as seed depots. They are run by Agricultural Inspectors who also sell improved varieties of seeds to cultivators.

Agricultural Exhibitions

7. Agricultural Exhibitions were arranged at the Ganganagar District Board Cattle Fair, the Gogameri Fair and the Bikaner War Fete. These were attended by a great number of people to whom methods of locust control in various stages and use of improved seeds and manure etc. were explained.

8. The Agricultural Inspectors attend to the call of cultivators to help them in their difficulties. They also distribute leaflets containing departmental instructions on growing cotton and sugarcane and control of pests, etc.

Forests.

General.

9. The total income was Rs. 5,603-13-0 as compared to Rs. 4,763-12-9 of the previous year.

Plantation of Trees.

10. The trees planted in the Mandis in the Canal Area grew nicely. 20,140 new trees were planted in the Ganganagar Division besides maintaining the trees already planted. Efforts are being made to grow as many more trees

as possible and the advantages of growing more trees were brought home to the Zamindars. The Government Nurseries at Ganganagar, Karanpur, Raisinghnagar and Jetsar kept a large stock of Shisham, Siris, Neem and other trees which were issued free of cost for plantation. In the Sadar Divison also 34,294 trees were planted.

Animal Husbandry.

General.

11. In consultation with Mr. Ware, Animal Husbandry Commissioner to the Government of India, a scheme for the improvement of Bikaner sheep by the issue of selected stud rams to shepherds had been adopted last year. The results obtained were satisfactory,

12. A Central Sheep Breeding Farm at Kodamdesar and 4 others with a total strength of 2128 sheep were maintained.

13. The total yield of wool from the Government flocks was 88¼ maunds with an average of 1 seer 10 chhatak of wool per sheep.

Co-operative Credit Societies.

General.

14. Mr. D. R. Saini, B.A., B. Com. (Edin.), continued to be the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

15. There were 53 Co-operative Credit Societies and two Co-operative Commission and Supply Societies working in the Ganganagar Circle during the year. The total of new loans issued during the year amounted to Rs. 38,250-0-0. The total recoveries effected during the year amounted to Rs. 28,762-15-3 *i.e.* Rs. 17,112 towards principal and Rs. 11,650-15-3 as interest. 26 Co-operative Credit Societies paid up their liabilities of the Central Co-operative Bank in full and deposited Rs. 21,586 in current account with the Central Co-operative Bank, Ganganagar.

16. The net and accrued profits earned by the Co-operative Credit Societies amounted to Rs. 50,338-6-3 and Rs. 39,109-3-1 respectively. The total working Capital of the Co-operative Credit Societies was Rs. 71,110-7-0.

Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Ganganagar.

17. The year under review was the 15th year of the working of the Bank. The financial position of the Bank remained stable. The recoveries of loans from the Societies amounted to Rs. 36,198 as principal and Rs. 4,280-10-8 as interest.

Bikaner State Railway Co-operative Credit Society.

18. The share Capital of the Society was Rs. 47,570 as against Rs. 47,820 in the previous year. The total number of members on the 31st October 1945 was 734 as against 715 in 1943-44.

Commerce and Industries.

State Cottage Industries.

19. The Cottage Industries Institute remained in charge of Lala Durga Prasad.

20. The Institute turned out 2,766 yards of fine woollen tweeds and 13,895 yards of other varieties of cloth. Italian type blankets were also successfully prepared. Dyeing of plain check tweeds, cotton and woollen yarn was carried out on a large scale. The sales of the produce of the Institute amounted to Rs. 11,155-10-9. To make the Institute more useful, liberal stipends are awarded to the trainees.

21. The Government were pleased to sanction a Tweeds Scheme on a large scale for training local weavers in the manufacture of tweeds from local hand-spun woollen yarn. A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 was sanctioned for the above scheme, and manufacture of fine tweeds, twisted check tweeds and plain check tweeds was taken up.

22. The following sections were added during the year :—

(1) Hosiery section,

(2) Tanning and Leather section, and

(3) Ornamental and Lacquer works section.

A branch of the Institute was opened at Churu.

Paper Factory.

23. The Factory started working on the 1st March 1945. Necessary training is being given to a number of selected boys. Blotting paper of fairly good type has been produced and experiments are being made for manufacturing foolscap paper.

Bank of Bikaner Limited.

24. The opening ceremony of the Bank of Bikaner Limited was performed by His Highness the Maharaja on the 31st January 1945. Applications for shares to the value of more than Rs. 2½ crores were received against Rs. 1 crore called for. His Highness' Government also subscribed a substantial part of the share capital of the Bank. With the opening of this Bank, all banking business and the treasury work of the State have been entrusted to it, while functions of the State Savings Bank were confined to the Savings Bank business.

25. During the period of 9 months the Bank was in existence, 16 Branches were opened, including at Bombay and Karachi. Opening of more branches is under contemplation.

26. The following figures show the working of the Bank as on the 31st October 1945:—

	On 31st January 1945.	On 31st October 1945.
	Rs.	Rs.
Working capital	46,60,847	3,55,11,200
	On 30th April 1945.	On 31st October 1945.
	Rs.	Rs.
Savings Bank Deposits .	4,08,140	13,92,700
Current Account Deposits	1,02,94,129	1,54,26,600
Fixed Deposits	22,56,367	1,18,18,900

Joint Stock Companies

27. The number of Joint Stock Companies registered in the State upto the 31st October 1945 was 33 with a working capital of over ten crores.

Manufacture of Saltpetre

28. The contract for manufacturing saltpetre in the Tehsils of Bhadra, Rajgarh and Nohar continued to be held by Messrs. Liladhar Yogeshwar Saraf of Bhadra. The minimum guaranteed quantity continued to be 2,600 maunds with a royalty of Rs. 325 in addition to the usual customs duty. The contract for Hanumangarh remained with Messrs. Sheo Narain and Sons. The minimum quantity that the contractors were required to export was 2,450 maunds as in the previous year and a royalty of Rs. 200 was to be charged over and above the usual customs charges. 1,225 maunds of Potassium chloride was manufactured during the year.

Gypsum.

29. The lease of gypsum deposits was given for five years to Messrs. Natural Science India, Ltd., of Calcutta commencing from the 17th October 1942, on payment of Rs. 25,000 as royalty per year for the export of 50,000 tons of gypsum.

Multani Mitti.

30. The contract for excavating, selling and exporting multani mitti at Mudh and Palana, sanctioned in November 1942 for three years, continued to remain with contractor Ram Rakhamal. There was great difficulty in obtaining wagons and 1,165 and 1,408 tons of Multani Mitti were exported by the contractor from Palana and Mudh respectively.

Glass Factory.

31. The Glass Factory was first started at Bikaner in 1930, but had closed down in 1931-32. It was revived and started manufacturing in June 1945. Apart from many other

concessions and facilities, a monopoly for a period of 10 years for the whole of the State was granted to it. About 400 labourers have been employed in the factory. The capital exceeds Rs. 5¼ lacs. Its production per day is about 15,000 units of nearly 40 varieties.

Bikaner Industrial Corporation, Ltd.

32. Monopolies have been granted to Diwan Bahadur Kesrisinghji of Kotah for the following industries :—

(1) Vaccum Pan Sugar.

(2) Distillation of Spirits and Power Alcohol.

(3) Plastic Products.

(4) Confectionery.

(5) Cardboard.

(6) Biscuits.

(7) Maida (Mills upto 20 maunds capacity being exempted).

(8) Starch.

(9) Processing Oats and Barley.

(10) Extraction of oil.

(11) Manufacture of soap and lubricating oil

A company with an authorised capital of one crore has been registered under the name of "Bikaner Industrial Corporation, Ltd." in the State for financing the industries.

Bone Crushing Factory.

33. Monopoly for a period of 5 years has been granted to Messrs. Padamchand Bhagchand and Co. of Jaipur for starting a Bone Crushing Factory.

Paints.

34. The Delhi Cloth and General Mills, Ltd. have been permitted to carry out a survey of the area around Gajner and Kolayat to prospect ochres in connection with manufacturing paints.

Power Loom Factory at Sardarshahr and Hand Loom Industry at Churu.

35. The Power Loom Factory of Messrs. Sagar Mal Swaroop Chand at Sardarshahr and the Hand Loom Factory at Churu continued to work satisfactorily during the year under review.

Other small industries.

36. There are 88 flour mills and a number of saw mills, rice-hullers, oil mills, Dal mills, repairing workshops, and factories for ice candy, soap, hosiery, Gota etc.

Palana Colliery.

General.

37. The resignation of Dr. C. D. Pande having been accepted, Mr. A. B. Mukerji took over charge as the Mine Manager, Palana Colliery, on the 21st October 1944.

Coal raisings.

38. The mine is worked departmentally. Due to paucity of coal winding shafts only 43,069 tons of coal were raised during the year as against 54,084 tons during the preceding year. This output was disposed of as shown below:—

	Tons.
Electrical and Mechanical Department	37,405
State Railway	1,456
Public	2,682
Colliery consumption	1,303
Colliery contractor	223

39. The average daily number of workmen working in the Mine was 179. Of these 100 worked underground and 79 on the surface.

40. The average output of coal per head was as follows:—

	Under ground		Above ground	
	1944-45	1943-44	1944-45	1943-44
Per day ...	1·025 Tons	1·096 Tons	1·428 Tons	1·430 Tons
Per year ...	374·125 „	400·040 „	521·220 „	521·950

41. The average daily earnings of a miner worked out to Rs. 1-12-0, and grain compensation was granted over and above this earning.

42. No accident occurred during the year under report.

Revenue and Expenditure.

43. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,78,915 as compared with Rs. 1,96,680 in the previous year and the average selling price per ton was Rs. 8-7-3 against Rs. 8-14-6 per ton in the previous year. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 3,64,042 as against Rs. 4,81,730 in the previous year. The ratio between revenue and expenditure was 2·03:1 as compared with 2·4 : 1 during 1943-44.

Capital Account.

44. The capital expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,09,470-9-6 which was spent on sinking and equipping coal winding and ventliation shafts, purchase of machinery and the extension of colliery siding.

Multani Mitti.

45. 5' diameter shaft continued to yield excellent quantity of multani mitti. The total quantity raised and despatched was 1,165 tons.

Geological Department.

General.

46. The Geological Department was established with the object of carrying out a geological survey of the State with special reference to minerals of economic value and underground water supply etc. Dr. W. Chowdhry, Ph. D., M.M.G.I., was appointed as the State Geologist and Mr. Kanailal, M.Sc., F.G.M.S., as the Assistant Geologist in May 1945.

Drills and Laboratory.

47. Out of three drilling machines sanctioned to be purchased, only one was obtained during the year. The nucleus of a laboratory was also established.

Customs and Excise.

General.

48. Mehta Shiv Baksh Kochar, Inspector-General of Customs and Excise, retired on the 8th November 1944 and was succeeded by Pt. R. K. Chaturvedi, B.A., Deputy Inspector-General of Customs and Excise.

Exemption and Remission of duties.

49. The orders relating to the exemption of customs duty on Gur Belans and building materials imported in the Canal Colony were further extended by one year.

50. Customs duty on the import of agricultural implements by the dealers was ordered to be remitted when sold to agriculturists.

51. The total receipts from all heads (excepting Excise and Excise duty on sugar) amounted to Rs. 29,09,751-8-0 as against Rs. 21,82,339-4-0 in the previous year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,68,327-12-6 as compared with Rs. 1,44,395-9-3 of the last year.

Customs.

52. The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 28,25,002-9-6 as against Rs. 20,67,342-15-6 in 1943-44, showing an increase of Rs. 7,57,659-10-0, which was mainly due to the increase in imports of gur, rice, kirana, unrefined sugar, perfumery tobacoo, hides, vegetable products and silver and export of male goats and rams. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,56,867-3-6 as against Rs. 1,33,382-14-3 of the previous year.

Salt.

53. The total receipts on account of refund of half duty on salt including the annual subsidy of Rs. 10,000 from the Government of India amounted to Rs. 60,402-2-9 as against Rs. 99,869-8-3 of the previous year, showing a decrease of

Rs. 39,467-5-6 which was due to the fact that salt subsidy of Rs. 10,000 and refund of half duty for the half year ending 30th September 1945 were not received from the Government of India during the year under review. The expenditure under this head came to Rs. 10,951-8-3 as against Rs. 10,603-4-0 of the preceding year.

Stone.

54. The receipts from royalty charged on stone quarried at Dulmera and Bidasar came to Rs. 3,025-5-0 while that of the previous year was Rs. 1,797-13-9, and the expenditure to Rs. 509-0-9 as against Rs. 409-7-0 in the previous year.

Jamsar Gypsum.

55. Royalty on gypsum exported by road is collected through this Department and a sum of Rs. 263-5-6 was realised as against Rs 467-8-0 during the last year.

Multani Mitti.

56. Royalty recovered on multani mitti of Mudh was Rs. 18,486-6-3 as against Rs. 9,570-2-3 of the last year.

Miscellaneous (Rental of State Houses)

57. The receipts recovered under this head amounted to Rs. 1,846-14-0 as against Rs. 1,867-4-3 of the preceding year.

Export of Cows.

58. The receipts under this head which are specially earmarked for the improvement of the breed of cattle amounted to Rs. 724-13-0 as against Rs. 1,424-0-0 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the embargo placed on the export of cows from the State.

Municipal Cess.

59. The aggregate collection of taxes for all municipalities recovered through this Department amounted to Rs. 64,779-6-1 on which Rs. 5,182-5-0 were retained as collection charges at 8%.

Excise.

60. As an anti-inflationary measure, the selling rates of opium, ganja, country spirit and methylated spirits were raised.

Country Spirit.

61. The contract for the manufacture and supply of country spirit for the year was renewed in favour of Messrs. Ram Chandra Balabux of Sambhar.

62. The total receipts from sale of country spirit, including licence fee for spirits, fines and penalties, etc., amounted to Rs. 8,44,058-4-0 as against Rs. 6,20,434-6-6 in the last year showing an increase of Rs. 2,23,623-13-6.

Hemp drugs.

63. The total receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 1,80,367-10-6 as against Rs. 1,22,684-0-3 in 1943-44. The increase was mainly due to higher bids offered and prices charged for hemp drugs.

Opium.

64. The total receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 19,53,339-2-9 as against Rs. 16,44,760-7-9 of the preceding year, the increase being due to the selling rate of opium and contract money having been raised.

Expenditure.

65. The total expenditure under all heads in the Excise Department stood at Rs. 6,96,153-12-9 as against Rs. 6,82,613-9-6 in the previous year. This was mainly due to increase in the purchase price of excisable drugs.

Government Press.

General.

66. It is a well equipped Press and executes the entire printing work of the State including that of the Bikaner State Railway. The machinery is run by electric power. It also undertakes semi-official and private printing work as time and

circumstances permit. The work in the Press increased considerably owing to the War and with the creation of several new departments, but was carried on satisfactorily and efficiently.

67. The Press and the Stationery Depot remained in the portfolio of the General Secretary, during the year under report. Pt. Sri Ram continued to be the Superintendent of the Government Press and Controller of Stationery throughout the year.

Establishment.

68. The total strength of the Press establishment and the Stationery Depot together with ministerial staff during the year under report remained 110 as in the preceding year.

Stamp Printing.

69. The total number of Stamp papers of various denominations printed in the Press during the year under report came to 8,66,000 as compared to 3,55,000 in the preceding year, the increase being due to an enhanced demand from the State Treasury.

Bikaner Rajpatra.

70. The number of copies of the Rajpatra printed was 693 as against 696 in the preceding year. Out of this 225 copies were supplied to various Government Departments and to other Indian States as complimentary copies. The receipts from subscription and publication of court notices, etc., amounted to Rs. 10,356-8-0 as against Rs. 9,711-14-0 in the previous year. The cost of production of the Rajpatra amounted to Rs. 9,257-10-0.

Plant and Machinery.

71. Material worth Rs. 7,886-9-0 was purchased during the year. The total value of the old plant and machinery (less depreciation) including what was purchased during the year was Rs. 1,02,029-15-6.

Expenditure and Receipts.

72. The expenditure on pay and allowances, electric power, contingencies, material, type, etc., amounted to Rs. 60,581-12-6 as compared with Rs. 50,490-8-9 in the preceding year. "Establishment" alone cost Rs. 46,866-3-0 as against Rs. 38,323-5-0 in the preceding year. The total cost of printing paper and binding material purchased from the Stationery Depot and consumed during the year amounted to Rs. 1,05.841-0-0. Thus the total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 1,66,422-12-6. Out of this a sum of Rs. 7,886-9-0 was accounted for under head "Tools and Plants". Thus the recurring expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,58,536-3-9. The gross earnings during the year amounted to Rs. 2,29,177-5-0 as compared with Rs. 2,04,681-1-3 in the previous year. The net profit amounted to Rs. 70,641-1-3.

Stationery Depot.

73. The year under report opened with a balance of stationery and paper valued at Rs. 1,56,621-15-0, inclusive of customs duty etc. to which new stock worth Rs. 1,15,880-6-7 was added, making the total stock worth Rs. 2,72,502-5-7. The undermentioned supplies were made during the year:—

			Rs.	as.	p.
Government Offices	...	...	70,280	6	0
Government Press	...	...	1,05,841	0	0
Private individuals	...	...	982	0	0
Total		...	1,77,103	6	0

CHAPTER VI.

Protection.

Legislation.

Legislative Assembly Session.

1. Only one session of the Legislative Assembly was held during the year under review and that was on the 28th and 29th May 1945.

2. The business included 5 Resolutions, 71 Interpellations and 4 Government Bills.

3. Refeience has already been made (in Chapter II) to the constitutional reforms granted by His Highness. The reconstituted Assembly consists of 51 members as below :—

Nominated.

(1) Members of the Executive Council	6
(2) Rajvies	2
(3) Other Official and Non-official Members ...	14
	22

Elected.

(1) Elected by Tazimi Sardars	3
(2) Elected by Municipalities	16
(3) Elected by District Boards	10
	29

Legislation.

4. Subject to the usual safeguards and stipulations the Assembly deals finally with the legislative measures in the State. All members have the right of introducing Bills and proposing amendments when they are taken into consideration in the Assembly.

Resolutions.

5. Any member may move a resolution of general public interest and an amendment while the resolution is under

discussion.. Resolutions passed by the Assembly have effect as recommendations to His Highness. The Assembly also moves motions for adjournment to discuss matters of general public importance.

6. The resolutions passed by the Assembly related to—

(1) the unconditional surrender of Germany and the great contribution of the State towards the War effort.

(2) felicitations on His Highness' safe return from Active Service on the Burma Front.

(3) the grant of constitutional reforms enlarging the powers and functions of the Legislative Assembly.

(4) expression of great indebtedness and devotion to His Highness the Maharaja for the all-round development of the State and the happiness and prosperity of his beloved subjects.

(5) appointment of Mr. K. M. Panikkar, Prime Minister, as one of the Delegates of the Commonwealth Relations Conference and his playing an important role in international politics.

All these resolutions were passed unanimously.

Interpellations.

7. Any member can ask questions of general public interest and put supplementary questions for elucidation of any matter regarding which information had been asked for in the original question.

Budget.

8. The Assembly has been authorised to vote on the appropriation of revenue relating to certain heads, such as Education, Health, Works of Public Utility and Welfare, and other nation-building activities, under head Beneficent Departments in the Annual Financial Statement. As regards other heads, the Assembly may discuss the Financial statement

and elicit information on any item of 'h tatement by means of questions. Only a few subjects are at p sent excluded from the purview of the Assembly. A Standi ; Public Accounts Committee from among the members of the Assembly has also been appointed and given such powers as are enjoyed by such committees elsewhere.

Deputy President and Panel of Chairmen.

9. The Deputy President is appointed by His Highness from among the elected Members. Thakur Kan Singh was so appointed.

10. At the commencement of every session, the President nominates a panel of three persons from among the members, one of whom may preside in the absence of the President and the Vice-President. The panel so appointed consisted of:—

(1) Raja Pratap Singhji of Bidasar.

(2) Rai Bahadur Seth Narsinghdasji Daga.

(3) Sheikh Nissar Ahmed.

Under Secretaries to Government.

11. Three Under Secretaries to Government were adpointed from among the non-official elected members of the Assembly and attached to certain Government Departments, as shown below:—

(1) Rawat Tej Singhji of Rawatsar .... Development.

(2) Sardar Mastan Singh.... .... Rural Re-construction.

(3) Pt. Jeth Mal Acharya, M.A., LL.B. Education and Public Health.

Rules of Business.

12. The Rules of Business of the Assembly have been liberalised and the Assembly is empowered to make its own rules for the conduct of its business.

Bills.

13. The following Government Bills were introduced in the Assembly:—

(1) Land Revenue Bill, 1945.

(2) Tenancy Bill, 1945.

(3) Workmen's Compensation Bill, 1945.

(4) Contract Act (Amendment) Bill, 1945.

14. Of the above 4 Bills the first three were referred to Select Committees and the last one was passed by the House and received His Highness the Maharaja's assent.

Emergency Legislation in connection with the War.

15. As a matter of co-operation with the Central Government towards the successful prosecution of the War, various important orders and amendments thereto, issued under the Defence of India Rules by the Government of India in connection with the War, were adopted or promulgated in the State with necessary modifications. The following are some such orders:—

(1) Prohibition of milk for non-essential uses Order, 1944.

(2) Flour (use in soap making) Prohibition Order, 1944.

(3) Prohibition of sale of pneumatic tyres and tubes at prices higher than those fixed by the Government of India Order, 1944.

(4) Vegetables Export Prohibition Order, 1944.

(5) Paper Price Control Order, 1944.

(6) Paper Control (Prices of board) Order, 1944.

(7) Paper (Prices of imported paper) Control Order, 1944.

(8) Prohibition of sale of cycle tyres and tubes at prices higher than those fixed by the Government Order, 1944.

(9) Motor Vehicles Spare Parts Control Order, 1944.

(10) Restriction on Booking of Parcels by Passenger Train Order, 1945.

(11) Woollen Goods Control Order, 1945.

(12) Railway Stores (Unlawful Possession) Order, 1945.

(13) Use of firewood for making charcoal for sale Prohibition Order, 1945.

(14) Export of poultry and eggs Prohibition, Order, 1945.

(15) Prohibition of Import of Foodstuffs Control Order, 1945.

(16) Cotton Cultivation Order, 1945.

(17) Footwear Control Order, 1945.

(18) Vegetable Oil Products Control Order, 1945.

(19) Brass Utensils Revised Control Order, 1945.

(20) Prohibition of use of firewood for brick kilns, mills or factories Order, 1945.

(21) Imported Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Regulation of Possesion and Sale) Order, 1945.

Justice.

General.

16. Mr. S. N. Mushran, M.A., Bar-at-Law, continued to be the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature throughout the year under report, while Justice Sher Singhji, M.A., LL.B. and Justice Rizavi Syed Mushir-ul-Hasanji, B.Sc., LL.B., continued to be the first and the second Puisne Judges, respectively.

Courts.

17. There was no change in the number of either the Civil or the Criminal Courts during the year. There were 23 Civil and 41 Criminal Courts.

Criminal Courts.

18. At the commencement of the year 1,162 cases were pending from the last year. The total number of cases brought to trial during the year was 4,447 against 4,659 in the preceding year. The Courts disposed of 4,152 cases, leaving a balance of 1,457 at the end of the year. The total number of persons dealt with was 9,490 including 1,839 persons

awaiting trial at the close of the preceding year. Cases against 7,468 persons were disposed of. The percentage of disposal was 78·59 against 82·28 in the preceding year.

19. The percentage of convictions in the various Courts was as follows :—

Courts	No. disposed of	No. of convictions	Percentage
High Court (Sessions)	60	26	43·33
District Magistrates' Courts	316	72	22·78
District Judges' Courts	153	63	41·17
City Magistrate's Court, Sadar	599	195	32·55
Munsiffs' Courts	3,914	876	22·22
Tehsildars' Courts	2,317	112	4·83
Honorary Magistrate's Court, Sadar ...	119	6	5·04

Sessions Court.

20. The High Court as the Court of Sessions dealt with 44 cases involving 106 persons, as against 39 cases involving 71 persons in the preceding year. Of these, 29 cases involving 60 persons were disposed of, leaving 15 cases involving 46 persons pending at the close of the year. The average duration of the cases was 52 days as against 63 days in the last year. Out of 60 persons 26 (43·33%) were convicted and 24 (40%) were acquitted. The rest either died or were remanded.

21. The details of 29 cases disposed of by the Sessions Court are given below :—

	1943-44. Cases.	1943-44. Persons.	1944-45. Cases	1944-45. Persons.
Offences against persons—				
(a) Affecting life	11	22	20	45
(b) Kidnapping	1	1	1	3
(c) Attempt to murder	8	17	2	2
(d) Causing simple and grievous hurt	10	21	...	...
(e) Rape	...	...	1	2
Offences against property—				
(f) Theft and receiving stolen property	3	3	2	2
(g) Robbery and dacoity	1	2	...	...

Miscellaneous.—

(a) Relating to coin	..	...	...	2	5
(b) Other crimes	..	...	...	1	1
Total	...	34	66	29	60

The percentage of disposal came to 52·71 against 87·17 in the preceding year.

Assessors.

22. The system of trial with the aid of assessors worked satisfactorily during the year under report.

Criminal Appellate Work.

23. At the commencement of the year 68 appeals and applications for revision were pending from the previous year. The number of appeals and applications for revision instituted during the year was 477, as against 598 in the previous year. Out of this total of 545 cases, 484 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 61 involving 114 persons. The total number of persons involved was 949 including 114 persons whose applications were pending from the preceding year. Sentences were confirmed in the case of 451 persons, and reversed in 150 cases. In the case of the remaining persons either further enquiries were ordered or their appeals were pending.

Criminal Appellate work of the Judicial Committee.

24. During the year under report 45 criminal appeals from the orders of the High Court were disposed of by the Judicial Committee. Out of these, 42 (93·33%) were disallowed, 2 (4·44%) were partially accepted and 1 (2·22%) was allowed.

Criminal Appellate work of the High Court.

25. The High Court as a Court of Appeal had to deal with 410 appeals and applications for revision including 58 appeals and applications for revision pending from the preceding year. Of these, 367 appeals and applications were disposed of, leaving 43 cases pending at the end of the year.

26. The following table gives the number of Original and Appellate cases instituted and disposed of by the various Criminal Courts of the State during the year under report:—

Kinds of cases	Cases to be disposed of			Cases disposed of	Pending at the end of the year
	Pending from the last year	Instituted during the year	Total		
Appellate .	68	477	545	484	61
Original .	1,162	4,447	5,609	4,152	1,457

Civil Courts.

27. The High Court on its original side entertains suits above the pecuniary value of Rs. 10,000. The District Judges entertain suits of the valuation of between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 10,000, the Munsiffs upto Rs. 2,000 and the Tehsildars, up to Rs. 200.

Original Work in Civil Courts.

28. At the commencement of the year 1,518 suits were pending from the preceding year. The number of suits instituted during the year was 2,505 out of which 25 were in the High Court, 144 in the District Judges' Courts, 2,067 in the Munsiffs' Courts and 269 in the Tehsildars' Courts.

29. The Courts dealt with 4,023 suits in all. Out of these 2,613 (64·95%) suits of the valuation of Rs 11,20,972-13-3 were disposed of during the year, leaving 1,410 suits pending at the close of the year.

Appellate Work in Civil Courts.

30. Out of 705 appeals and applications for revision and review dealt with during the year, 546 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 159. The percentage of disposal came to 77·44 as against 76·76 in the preceding year.

31. Decisions of lower courts were confirmed in 344 (63·00%), reversed in 109 (19·96%) and amended in 37 (6·77%) appeals. Out of the remaining appeals 14 were remanded and 42 were either compromised or otherwise disposed of.

Civil Appellate work in the Judicial Committee.

32. During the year under report 22 appeals were disposed of in the Judicial Committee from the decrees or orders of the High Court, out of which 15 (68·18%) were disallowed, and the remaining 7 (31·81%) were allowed.

Civil Appellate Work in High Court.

33. Out of 306 appeals and applications for revision and review dealt with by the High Court, as against 262 in the preceding year, 243 (79·41%) appeals and applications were disposed of, as against 185 (76·68%) in the preceding year.

34. The High Court confirmed the decisions of the lower courts in 178 (73·25%) cases, reversed in 32 (13·16%) and amended in 11 cases. One case was remanded for retrial and the remaining cases were either compromised or otherwise disposed of.

Execution of Decrees.

35. There were 3,468 applications for the execution of decrees of the valution of Rs. 25,23,912-12-8 to be dealt with by all Civil Courts. Of these, 2,369 applications of the valuation of Rs. 14,97,507-12-8 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,099 of the valuation of Rs. 10,26,405. The amount realised in satisfaction of decrees was Rs. 7,65,143-9-9 as against Rs. 6,27,245-11-0 in the preceding year.

Revenue work.

36. The following table shows the work of the various Revenue Courts in the Sadar and Ganganagar Divisions during the year under report:—

	Ganganagar.	*Sadar.*
Pending from the previous year	... 6,422	5,540
Instituted during the year ...	... 12,455	8,098
Total	... 18,877	13,638
Disposed of during the year...	... 11,881	7,468
Pending at the end of the year	... 6,996	6,170

Lawyers and Petition-writers

37. There were 126 lawyers practising in various Courts throughout the State, as against 113 during the year 1943-44. The Judicial Department has seen to it that there are enough petition writers at the headquarters of each District or Tehsil to assist the litigants who do not or cannot engage lawyers in miscellaneous proceedings. These petition writers are licensed and are in addition to those who write applications relating to extra-judicial matters.

Extradition.

38. The relations of the Bikaner State with the British Government and other Indian States in connection with the extradition of criminals continued to be cordial.

39. 139 persons were pending extradition at the close of the last year, while prima facie evidence was forwarded in respect of 108 persons in the year 1944-45, making a total of 247 accused. During the year under review 100 persons were received in the State. Case against 1 person was dropped as the prima facie evidence in this case was found to be insufficient. 2 accused were arrested in the State and 3 were released as their co-accused were acquitted by the Court.

40. Similarly, 26 persons were pending extradition from this State to foreign territories during the previous year and 27 were added during the year, making a total of 53, out of whom 28 persons were sent, while cases against 2 persons were withdrawn and 23 remained pending at the end of the year.

Police.

General.

41. Rai Bahadur Lala Diwan Chand continued to be the Inspector-General of Police.

Tours and Inspections.

42. The Officers of the Police Department at Sadar and in the Districts made regular tours and inspections and also supervised many cases on the spot.

Police Force.

43. The total strength of the Police Force, including Officers, was 2,402 as against 2,371 in the previous year. The Force consisted of the Inspector-General of Police, two Deputy Inspector-Generals of Police, 5 Superintendents, one Assistant Superintendent, one Prosecuting Deputy Superintendent, 26 Inspectors, 116 Sub-Inspectors, 307 Head Constables, 140 Literate Constables, 469 Mounted Constables and Cycle Sowars, 1,213 Foot Constables, 60 Trackers, (Khojis), 36 Office Establishment and 25 Lower Establishment.

Police Stations and out-posts

44. The number of Police Stations and out-posts was 62 and 19 respectively, besides the Police Lines at the Capital and at Ganganagar.

Distribution of Police Force.

45. The Police is divided into 7 Police Districts for purposes of administration, viz., City, Sadar, Suratgarh, Ganganagar, Rajgarh, Sujangarh and the Railway. Each district (except Sujangarh and Railway which are under an Assistant Superintendent and an Inspector respectively) is under a Superintendent of Police who is responsible for the maintenance of law and order in his charge.

46. In each Police Station there are usually one Sub-Inspector, one Head Constable and one Literate Constable, in addition to Sowars, Constables and a Khoji. In the Ganganagar District where crime is large two Head Constables have been posted at each Police Station. At each Police Post-

District	1943-44			1944-45		
	Cases reported	Cases cancelled	True cases	Cases reported	Cases cancelled	True cases
City	358	57	301	330	29	301
Bikaner (Sadar)	120	26	94	163	22	141
Sujangarh	287	52	235	352	62	290
Rajgarh	378	62	316	392	68	324
Suratgarh	418	76	343	381	74	307
Ganganagar	471	123	348	488	92	396
Railway	95	16	79	140	9	131
Total	2,127	412	1,715	2,246	356	1,890

Property Stolen and recovered.

53. The statement below shows the amount of property stolen and recovered :—

District	Property stolen	Property recovered	Percentage of recovery
City	55,148 2 6	19,254 13 9	34·8
Bikaner (Sadar)	43,965 7 6	13,850 1 3	31·45
Sujangarh	52,916 5 0	15,989 3 6	32·8
Rajgarh	49,548 7 0	23,808 10 0	48·0
Suratgarh	48,519 4 0	24,637 14 0	50·8
Ganganagar	88,426 3 0	30,016 2 3	35·6
Railway	29,398 5 6	12,260 15 0	41 07
Total	3,67,952 2 6	1,39,226 11 9	39·8

Number of persons accused, arrested and convicted

54. In all 1,819 persons were arrested in the year under report, out of whom 1,184 were sent up for trial. Out of these, 159 were convicted, 343 were acquitted, 686 remained

under trial, 271 under investigation, 61 were discharged under section 169 Cr. P. C. 7 persons died during trial and one was not extradited

Deputation of Police Sowars for patrolling duty

55. Patrolling and Nakabandi were, as usual, carried out regularly throughout the year. An additional force consisting of 8 Sub-Inspectors, 14 Head Constables, 61 Mounted Constables and 42 Foot Constables was deputed for patrolling the borders mainly with a view to check smuggling of grain and cattle, while 3 Inspectors supervised these operations.

Bad Characters

56. There were 341 persons of bad character under Police surveillance at the end of the last year, and 150 more were added during the year under review, making a total of 491. 46 persons were removed from the register, 2 died, 1 transferred to foreign places and 69 remained at large.

Criminal Tribes.

57. 141 members of Criminal Tribes were on the register at the end of the previous year and 15 persons were added during the year, making a total of 156. 2 persons were struck off the register during the year, 4 died, and 4 absconded, leaving 146 excluding 21 members serving their terms of imprisonment in Jail at the end of the year.

Deputation of State Police in Fairs, etc.

58. 69 religious and other fairs were held during the year under review in different parts of the State, the more important being those at Sri Kolayatji and Mukam Fair in the Bikaner District, Gogameri Fair in the Rajgarh District and the Cattle Fair at Ganganagar. All these fairs were well-policed and arrangements regulated on usual lines.

Police Training School

59. 47 cadets were trained during the year and were usefully employed on writing duties in different Thanas of the State.

Finger Print and Search Slips.

60. During the year under review Finger Print Slips of 206 convicts and 195 Search Slips of accused were sent to the Finger Print Bureau, Ajmer, and other Bureaux concerned. Foreign Bureaux traced 56 accused while the Finger Print Supervisor of the Office of the Inspector-General of Police traced previous convictions of 46 local accused.

Cattle Pounds.

61. There are 92 Cattle Pounds in the State.

62. At the close of the previous year there were 558 cattle in the pounds, while 64,106 cattle were impounded during the year under report, making a total of 69,664. Out of these 66,345 were released, 3,044 sold by auction, 27 died and 248 remained impounded at the end of the year.

63. The total income from Cattle Pounds in the year under report was Rs. 68,851-11-0 (Rs. 28,246-14-3 as Cattle Pound fees and Rs. 40,604-12-9 as sale proceeds and feeding charges).

State Railway Police.

General.

64. The Police for the State Railway continued to be under the direct control of the Inspector-General of Police.

Strength.

65. The total number of Officers and men attached to the Railway Police was 75 as in the previous year.

Length of the Railway Line.

66. The total length of the Railway Line in the State territory was 883·05 miles. Thus the average length falling under the supervision of each Policeman was 11·77 miles.

Cognizable Cases

67. 140 cases were registered, out of which 62 remained untraced. In the remaining 78 cases 146 persons were involved,

out of whom 60 were arrested. Out of these 49 persons were challaned, out of whom 33 accused were convicted, 6 discharged or acquitted, and 10 remained under trial in the courts.

Property stolen and recovered

68. Property valued at Rs. 29,398-5-6 was reported to be stolen, out of which property worth Rs. 12,269-15-0 was recovered, the percentage of recovery being 41·07 % as against 75 % of the preceding year.

Jails.

General.

69. Lala Labhu Ram held charge of the office of the Superintendent of Central Jail, Bikaner, till the end of June 1945. Thakur Jaswant Singhji of Bagsen after completion of his training in the Punjab assumed charge from the 1st July 1945. With a view to reorganize the Jails in the Districts Lala Labhu Ram was appointed Inspector of Jails.

70. The statement below gives the information about the prisoners confined in the Central Jail, Bikaner, their average number and the average period of the accused under trial:—

Number of Prisoners				Daily average		No. of prisoners at the end of the year	Average period of accused under trial	Total expenditure on Jail and prisoners
Balance of the last year	Admitted during the year	Total		Present year	Past year			
		Present year	Past year					Rs. A. P.
322	619	941	1,122	306 498	327 961	375	44 645	73,177 12 6

Health.

71. The general health of the prisoners was good during the year. There was no epidemic in the Jail. The daily average of the sick in the Jail Hospital was 6 66 as against 5 5 in the previous year.

Deaths.

72. Out of 2 convicts who died during the year, one died in the Jail Hospital and the other in the Prince Bijey Singhji Memorial General Hospital for Men.

Executions.

73. No convict was executed during the year.

Punishments.

74 There were 88 major and 250 minor punishments inflicted during the year under the Jail rules, against 90 major and 259 minor punishments in the previous year.

Discipline.

75 The conduct of the prisoners was satisfactory and the discipline continued to be good.

Jail Manufactories.

76. The Jail Industries yielded a gross profit of Rs. 25,413-3-8 against Rs 24,889-0-9 in the last year, showing an increase of Rs. 524-2-11. The various industries such as manufacturing of carpets and durries, cloth weaving, etc., were continued during the year without any material change.

Buildings.

77. All the Jail buildings were kept in good condition.

Gardening.

78. Vegetables worth Rs. 1,325-10-9 were produced, in the Jail Garden and were, as usual, issued for the prisoners' diet.

District Jails.

79. The working of the District Jails remained satisfactory and the health of the prisoners was generally good.

Prisoners' Aid Society.

80. In order to afford relief to the released convicts and to improve the character of prisoners, a Prisoners' Aid Society was formed and an annual contribution of Rs. 1,000-0-0 was sanctioned for it by the Government.

The State Army.

General.

81. Colonel Maharaj Sri Narayan Singhji Bahadur, and Major-General Jaideo Singhji, Sardar Bahadur, C.I.E.,

O.B.I., continued to hold the appointments of the Army Minister and the General Officer Commanding the State Army, respectively, during the year under report.

Strength.

82. The actual strength of the State Army on the 31st October 1945, as compared with the same date of the preceding year, was as follows :—

Units	1944-45.	1943-44.
Army Headquarters	8	8
Bijey Battery	250	347
Camel Battery	65	65
Dungar Lancers	316	330
Ganga Risala	666	666
Sadul Light Infantry	895	847
Motor Machine Gun Sections	84	94
2nd Infantry Battalion	424	650
3rd Infantry Battalion	234	349
Infantry Training Centre	531	707
Guard Battalion	720	337
Artillery Training Centre	175	98
Band	29	28
Total ...	4,387	4,526

Recruitment.

83. The total number of recruits enlisted for the Bikaner State Army Units during the year under report was 445 as against 544 in the previous year.

Individual Training.

84. The training of recruits for the Ganga Risala, Sadul Light Infantry, and other Infantry Battalions, Guard Battalion and the Motor Machine Gun Sections was carried out in the Training Centre and that for the Bijey Battery through the I. S. F. Training Battery, Mountain Artillery Training Centre, Ambala, and for the Dungar Lancers by the Unit itself. The Brigade Cadres of the Junior Officers and Non-Commissioned

Officers for preparing Instructors for the various Units were also held in the Bikaner Infantry Training Centre.

Weapon Training.

85. The Weapon Training was properly conducted and the services of the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers duly qualified at the various Classes of Instruction were fully availed of.

Signal Training.

86. The training of signallers during the year under report was satisfactory and the standard was well maintained. Signallers were produced for classification before the Military Adviser for Signalling, Indian States Forces, and all of them were declared successful.

Army Classes of Instruction.

87. During the year under review 149 vacancies were allotted at the various Army Classes of Instruction to and were availed of by the Officers and other Ranks of the State Army Units. The results received from the Commandants of the Schools concerned were satisfactory.

88. The vacancies availed of by the various Units of the State Army at different classes of courses are shown below:—

	Name of School or Courses	No. of Courses done
1.	Small Arms School, Saugor	36
2.	Platoon Commanders' Course, Fyzabad	5
3.	Army School, Deolali	10
4.	Army Intelligence School, Karachi	5
5.	Central Command School, Jhansi	3
6	Urdu Instructors' Course (CETC), Jullundur... ...	9
7.	War Course I. S. F. Training School, Indore... ...	1
8	Jungle Warfare Course, Shimoga	1
9.	Armourers' Course, Jubbulpore	3
10	Camouflage Course, Kirkee	6
11.	P. & R. T. Course	1
12.	Preliminary Signalling Course, Nabha	4

	Name of School or Courses	No. of Courses done
13	Civilian School Masters Course Pachmarhi	9
14	Army Signalling School, Poona	3
15	Urdu Instructors' Course, Army School of Education, Pachmarhi	8
16.	Battle School, Tactical Training School, Dehradun ...	5
17.	Driving and Maintenance Course, Arangaon	1
18.	Indian Tailors' Course, Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur ...	1
19.	Unit Boot Makers and Repairers Course, Boot Making School, Cawnpore	2
20	Electrician (MV) Course, Jubbulpore	2
21	Driving and Maintenance School, Baroda	1
22.	Electrician (MV) Course, Katni	1
23.	Army School of Physical Training, Kasauli	2
24.	Indian Army Clerks' School, Pachmarhi ...	6
25	Training Adjutants' Course, Hyderabad	4
26.	Josh Course, Sabathu, (Simla)	1
27.	S. M. E. Course, Roorkee	4
28	A. S. P. T. Indian Advance Course, Ambala	7
29.	School of Chemical Warfare, Deolali ...	1
30	Officers Training School, Dehradun ...	2
31.	Command Gymnasium, Lucknow	1
32.	Clipping of Animals Course, Jullundur ..	4
33.	N. W. A. All Arms Field Engineering Course ...	1
34.	Army School of Hygiene, Babina...	1
35	Veterinary School, Ambala	3
36.	Animal Transport Course, Lansdowne	2

Officers' Training School.

89. Nawal Singh, Officer Cadet of the Bikaner Training Centre, has been receiving training at the Indian Military Academy, Dehradun.

Garrisoning of Posts.

90. Detachments from the *Dungar* Lancers, Motor Machine Gun Sections and the 3rd Infantry Battalion continued to garrison various centres and important towns in the State.

Ceremonials.

91. In addition to the usual ceremonials and religious Tankras in which the Bikaner Army participated, the troops of the various Units took part in the road lining on the occasion of His Highness' departure to and return from Active Service on the Assam-Burma front on the 16th November and 8th December 1944, and in welcoming the return of Ganga Risala on the 30th January 1945.

Visit of the Army Minister to the Middle East.

92. The Army Minister proceeded to the Middle East on the 3rd November 1944 and returned to Bikaner after inspecting the Sadul Light Infantry stationed there as part of the PAIFORCE and the Ganga Risala at Chaman.

Movements of the State Units.

93. The Bijey Battery continued its operational role on the Assam-Burma Front in chasing back the Japs right from Kohima (in Assam) to Pakkokua, a town less than 100 miles north-west of Rangoon. Fuller details will be found in Chapter III.

94 The Ganga Risala returned to the State on the 30th January 1945, when four of its Companies were from time to time placed on special duty in connection with the anti-locust measures adopted in the Baldist, Sindist and Delhi Command areas and where they did excellent work in combating the locust menace to India.

Honours and Awards.

95. Various Imperial awards for gallant and distinguished services during the operations in Burma and on the Eastern Frontier of India were awarded to the Bikaner State Army personnel, as shown below:—

M.B.E.	.... 1. Lt.-Col. Kishen Singh, Bijey Battery.
M.M.	.... 2. No. 953 Naik Naraina Ram, Bijey Battery.

Mention in Despatches.	3. Lieut. Bannoy Singh, Bijey Battery.
	4. Lieut. Shiv Singh "
	5. Subedar Jagmal Singh "
	6. Havildar Fateh Singh "
	7. Gunner Ganpat Ram "
O.B.I. First class with the title of Sardar Bahadur.	8. Subedar Bakhtawar Singh, Guard Battalion.
O.B.I. Second Class with the title of Bahadur.	9. Subedar Bachan Singh, Guard Battalion.
	10. Subedar Bhagwant Singh, Guard Battalion.

96. Similarly, His Highness the Maharaja conferred the following Honours and Decorations on the victorious conclusion of the Second World War and in recognition of services rendered in connection with the War Effort of the State:—

Title of Bahadur (Personal).	1. Col Maharaj Sri Narain Singhji Sahib, A.-D.-C.
Tazim and Gold Kara (Personal).	2. Major General Jaideo Singhji, Sardar Bahadur, C.I.E., O.B.I., A.-D.-C., General Officer Commanding.
Gold Kara, (Personal).	3. Lieut.-Colonel Khem Singhji, O.B.E., A.-D.-C., Officer Commanding, Ganga Risala.
	4. Lieut.-Colonel Kishen Singhji, M.B.E., A.-D.-C., Officer Commanding, Bijey Battery.
Badge of Honour Class IV.	5. Lieut.-Colonel Kanwar Bagh Singhji, Chief of the Staff, Bikaner State Army.
Badge of Honour Class V.	6. Major Bijey Singh, Sadul Light Infantry.
Sadul Badge of Distinction (Silver).	7. Major Pem Singh, Sadul Light Infantry.

Badge of Valour.	8. Captain Heer Singh, Bijey Battery.
	9. Lieut. Shiv Singh, Bijey Battery.
	10. Havildar Fateh Singh, Bijey Battery.
Badge of Gallantry.	11. Lieut. Banney Singh, Bijey Battery.
	12. Subedar Jagmal Singh "
	13. Gunner Kumbha Ram "
Medal for Commendable conduct.	14. Havildar Ramdeva Ram, Sadul Light Infantry.
Award of one year's Salary.	15. Dharma, Water Carrier, Bijey Battery.

Visits.

97. The Military Adviser in Chief and the Deputy Military Adviser in Chief (Training), Indian States Forces, inspected the Units on Parades and the Training Centre working from 19th to 23rd December and 12th to 14th November 1944, respectively.

Civil Liaison Establishment.

98. With a view to deal with various complaints and petitions put forward by the personnel serving in the State Army or in the Indian Army, the Civil Liaison Organisation was established and Lt. Col. Kishan Singh, M. B. E., A.-D.-C., was appointed as Civil Liaison Officer. The number of petitions received was 887 and thay related mostly to family grievances, pensions, and discharge and grant of leave on compassionate grounds. 834 petitions were settled during the year, leaving 53 petitions either under verification or under correspondence at the end of the year.

CHAPTER VII.

Public Works.

1. Kanwar Jaswant Singhji of Daudsar, B.A., continued to be the Public Works Minister during the year under report.

Buildings and Roads.

General.

2. Mr. R. H. T. Mackenzie, A.M I.C E., continued to be the Chief Engineer, Buildings and Roads Branch. He proceeded to England on leave from the 13th July 1945 till the end of the year. Mr. S. R. Gadhoke, Executive Engineer. was appointed acting Chief Engineer during Mr. Mackenzie's absence and Mr. A. T. Patel was appointed as Executive Engineer (District) from the 21st May 1945.

3. The total valuation of the works done by the Department was Rs. 18,48,906 (out of which Defence works amounted to Rs. 3,69,052) as against Rs. 16,90,879 in the previous year. Out of this expenditure—

(1) Rs. 11,19,343 were chargeable to the State Exchequer,

(2) Rs. 8,779 were chargeable to Contributional Funds, and

(3) Rs. 3,51,732 were chargeable to the Privy Purse.

4. The total supervision charges during the year amounted to Rs. 1,29,666 as against Rs. 1,22,655 in the previous year. On the value of the works carried out by the Department during the year, the supervision charges worked out at 7 per cent. against 7·2 per cent. in the previous year.

5. The details of expenditure chargeable to the State (excluding the cost of supervision) are as under :—

Items	Original	Repairs	Total
1. Civil Works including repairs to buildings ...	1,96,299	1,36,834	3,33,133
2. Communications (Roads)	594	1,25,167	1,25,761
3. Military Works	22,114	3,917	26,031
4. Works of Public Utility	73,952	50,628	1,24,580
5. Rest Houses	2,044	...	2,044
6. Capital and Extraordinary—			
(a) War Expenditure	154	...	154
(b) Additions and alterations to Mahakma Khas ...	1,058	...	1,058
(c) His late Highness' Cenotaph	12,426	...	12,426
(d) Survey of the Capital and District Towns ...	46,750	...	46,750
(e) Construction of Kotwali	23,961	...	23,961
(f) Additions and Alterations to Bijey Bhawan ...	1,87,321	...	1,87,321
(g) Earth working and Agricultural Plant ...	14,198	...	14,198
(h) Miscellaneous	87,815	...	87,815
7. Ganga Sarowar Irrigation	1,467	...	1,467
8. Ganga Jubilee Public Offices	7,896	...	7,896
9. *City Improvement*...	71,407	...	71,407
10. Development Funds	78,909	...	78,909
11. Geological Department	11,362	...	11,362
12. Roadside Plantation	14,110	...	14,110
Grand Total ...	8,02,797	3,16,546	11,19,343

Buildings.

6. Among the works carried out the following are worth mentioning:—

(1) Additions to Prisoners of War Camp (Rs. 32,635).

(2) Construction of a New Kotwali near New Well (Rs. 1,82,453).

(3) Extension to Fort Middle School (Rs. 26,357).

(4) Construction of a new Granary at Sujangarh (Rs. 36,410)

(5) Extension to the Munsiff's Court, Churu (Rs. 5,907).

(6) Constructing Guest House at Bikaner House, Abu, (Rs. 23,101).

(7) Additions and alterations to Sadul Public School (Est. Rs. 91,403).

(8) Construction of Stables for Dungar Lancers (Rs. 15,708).

(9) Additional work in connection with the Prisoners of War Camp (Rs. 78,811).

Roads.

7. Due to the restricted supply of tar and bitumen on account of war conditions, no big road project was undertaken during this year also, except the usual maintenance and renewal of surfaced, unsurfaced and fair weather roads, at a cost of Rs. 1,25,167.

Bunds, channels, tanks, wells, drainage, etc.

8. The following works were undertaken, besides minor works:—

(1) Improving storm water drainage at the capital (Rs. 30,748).

(2) Raising bunds at Bikaner House, Abu (Rs. 5,558).

(5) Improving drainage of Bikaner House, Abu (Rs. 6,756).

Survey.

9. The following work was done —

City.

(1) Plane tabling and levelling	Complete.
(2) Inside house surveying . ..	28% complete.
(3) Plotting of inside house survey	22% „
(4) Reducing survey plans from 32" scale to 192" scale	Complete.
(5) Tracing of standard sheets .	28% complete

The boiler water problem was also solved by the installation of evaporators.

Receipts

14. The receipts during the year under review amounted to Rs. 12,36,471 showing an increase of Rs. 1,31,637 over the figures of the previous year.

Supply of light and power

15. In spite of great difficulties in obtaining wiring material, 814 new connections which were essential were given.

Soda Factory, Ice Factory and Telephones.

16. The Soda Factory, Ice Factory and Telephone Sections worked satisfactorily throughout the year in spite of very difficult conditions. The income from the Ice Factory was Rs 32,905, compared to Rs. 24,731 in the previous year.

Water Works.

17. Free water was continued to be supplied to the public at the mouth of the wells, which resulted in considerably increased demand for water. This, however, was met by putting up 3 more centres for free supply of water and by boring out, reconditioning and putting into operation 4 additional wells.

Ganganagar Power House.

18. Due to short supply of coal, the supply of current was not satisfactory during the year. 75 new connections were given during the year under review The income amounted to Rs. 32,266 as compared to Rs. 24,251 in the previous year

Gardens.

19 The designation of Mr. K. L. Mehta, Superintendent of Gardens, was changed as Director of Horticulture.

20 The total expenditure, including establishment charges, amounted to Rs. 2,37,106 for State Gardens and Rs. 68,946 for Privy Purse Gardens.

21. Income from the sale of vegetables, flowers, etc., amounted to Rs. 4,454 from the State Gardens, and Rs. 967 from the Privy Purse Gardens. Income realised from the Sullage Farm by sale of vegetables and fodder came to Rs. 2,292 as against Rs. 3,154 in the previous year.

Bikaner State Railway.

General.

22. Mr. Frank D'Souza, C.I.E., continued to be the General Manager, Bikaner State Railway.

23. The following changes took place:—

(1) Rao Bahadur L. V. Kaikini was appointed Chief Auditor from the 9th May 1945, vice Mr. Manocha retired.

(2) Mr. H. D. Desai was appointed Assistant Auditor from the 11th June 1945, vice Mr. Brij Lal retired.

(3) Mr. J. S. Sarwal was appointed Probationary Assistant Mechanical Engineer from the 3rd June 1944.

(4) Messers. Conelley and Bennett were given further extensions of one year each with effect from the 21st October 1945 and 14th July 1945.

Income and Expenditure.

24. The following statement gives the information about the mileage, capital expenditure, earnings and working expenses of the Railway during the year:—

Particulars	1943-44	1944-45
(1) Total open mileage	893.05	893.05
(2) Total capital outlay, including suspense, on open line from the beginning of operations to end of the year	Rs. 1,27,28,870	Rs. 1,30,33,666
(3) Gross earnings	79,81,911	88,65,669
(4) Working expenses	32,76,135	41,02,625
(5) Net earnings	47,05,776	47,63,044
(6) Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings	41.04	45.73
(7) Percentage of net earnings on the capital outlay on open line, including suspense ..	11.00	11.0[illegible]

25 The Coaching earnings rose from Rs. 46,98,084 in the previous year to Rs. 52,60,597 during the year under review. The increase was due to the enhanced movement of Military personnel and abnormal rise in ordinary passenger traffic occasioned by war conditions. The goods earnings increased to Rs 33,78,021 from Rs 31,09,198 during 1943-44, due mainly to the increased bookings of grains, gur and jagree.

26. The increase in working expenses was mainly due to the increase in dearness and special allowances paid to the staff owing to heavy increase in prices, as also to the increase in the purchase price of coal and heavy repairs to locomotives, coaching and goods vehicles, etc.

Capital Works.

27. Among the Capital Works undertaken during the year under report, were the following:—

(1) Ballasting of Anupgarh Branch – Rs. 13,531.

(2) Buildings 12 Bogie coaches – Rs. 54,241.

(3) Relaying line north of Dhaban – Rs. 3,13,743.

(4) Building Assistant Engineer's office at Ratangarh – Rs 4,939.

(5) Building stores and office for CGE at Sujangarh – Rs. 5,703.

(6) Construction of quarters at Ratangarh, Hanumangarh, Ganganagar, Dhirera and Suratgarh – Rs. 21,183.

(7) Construction of a wall round the workshops and stores – Rs. 46,658.

(8) Building pukka gang huts between Hanumangarh and Dabhli. – Rs 6,154.

(9) Construction of elevated look out posts – Rs. 2,051.

(10) Construction of new station building at Kesrisinghpur – Rs. 2,176.

(11) Additions and alterations to the railway station, Churu – Rs. 3,333.

(12) Earth work between Suratgarh and Hanumangarh Junction – Rs. 10,208

Rolling Stock.

28. The stock owned by the Railway was as under:—

	1943-44.	1944-45.
Locomotives	55	55
Passenger carriages including 3 State saloons.	136	136
Other coaching vehicles	59	58
Goods stock	1,258	1,254
Rail Car	1	1

Stores.

29. The value of materials and stores obtained during the year aggregated to Rs. 7,12,452 as against Rs. 4,86,616 in the previous year.

Passenger and train services.

30. On account of the expansion of business due to conditions created by the War, and the restricted train services, passenger trains continued to be filled to capacity and overcrowding was unavoidable. The position in regard to coal supplies, however, improved to some extent during the year under review. From the 1st October 1945 mixed trains between Rewari and Bikaner were converted into mail trains, and a mixed train was introduced between Churu and Bikaner, while the tri-weekly mixed trains between Rewari and Churu were converted into daily service. The following train-mile figures illustrate the position:—

Year.	Passenger.	Mixed.
1941–42	 1,46,410	9,46,386
1942–43	 4,060	6,74,953
1943–44	 5,898	6,73,499
1944–45	 21,489	6,74,078

31. The number of passenger and mixed trains reaching destination to time decreased from 67% during 1943-44 to 49% in 1944-45. The decrease was due to an appreciable extent to the late arrival of foreign railway trains at their junctions connecting with Bikaner State Railway trains. The increase in work at road side stations, at which the booked stoppage was found to be inadequate, further contributed to trains running late.

Ticketless travel.

32. The number of passengers travelling without proper tickets decreased from 24,061 in 1943-44 to 19,404 during the year under review. The amounts realised from them aggregated to Rs. 50,931 as against Rs. 49,376 in 1943-44. In other cases, excluding mendicants turned out of trains, action was taken under Section 113 of the Indian Railways Act: the fares due amounting to Rs. 529 being realised in 165 cases. The expenditure incurred on the ticket checking staff approximated to Rs. 8,600 as against Rs. 7,924 in 1943-44.

Goods traffic.

33 Prohibitions imposed by various Governments on the export of food-grains and other commodities and restrictions on movements notified by other railways for operational reasons (some of the latter being later on removed) continued to affect the tonnage of goods moving The total quantity of goods carried was 5,24,564 tons against 4,94,957 in 1943-44 and 4,96,472 in 1942-43 and the corresponding ton-mile figures in these years being 6,21,60,535; 5,65,68,140; and 5,19,87,027 respectively. There was an increase of 33 per cent. in goods train mileage the figures being 51,108 in the year under review as against 42,967 in 1943-44. Wagon mile figures increased by 11 per cent. being 1,26,73.000 during the year under review, and 1,13.74,848 in 1943-44.

Engine performance.

34. The mileage run per engine per day was the same as in the previous year, viz. 46, based on the number of engines on

the line, and 97 on the basis of engines actually in use. There was a slight increase in engine miles which approximated to 9,29,770 as against 8,66,580 last year. Engine miles per engine failure were 1,32 824 as against 1,44,430 in 1943-44

35. Four third class bogies on a revised design providing greater and more comfortable accommodation, transverse seatings, folding upper bunk to serve as sleeping berths and 4′×3′ latrines with water taps were built. The seating accommodation is now on the basis of 21″×19½″ against the old standard of 18″×18″.

36. In addition to the thumb bolts or window catches, iron bars are being fitted to the windows of all compartments reserved for women.

37. Action was taken to improve the general condition of waiting rooms and halls and to make them more comfortable. The scale of equipment of furniture and fittings in waiting rooms was increased to make for greater convenience of passengers The number of waiting rooms and halls in use at the close of the year remained 71.

Catering arrangements.

38 Refreshment rooms are provided at Ratangarh and Hanumangarh Junctions. Arrangements are also made for refreshments being provided from the State Hotel, Bikaner, when sufficient notice is given.

39. The revised policy in regard to vendors generally continued to ensure better service to passengers. From the 1st October 1945 a catering service providing only vegetarian meals which was running between Bikaner and Sadulpur on Nos. 4 Down and 3 Up commenced running between Ratangarh and Bikaner. A similar kitchen compartment was provided from the 1st October 1945 on 1 Up from Bikaner to Chilo and by the corresponding return train (2 Down)

Water supply for passengers

40 Adequate arrangements were made, as heretofore, for the supply of pure and cool drinking water to passengers. There is at least one Hindu waterman at each station, except at five flag stations. At four the more important stations, there are additional watermen. During the summer months 16 more watermen are appointed to supplement the normal establishment and one waterman accompanies each train to supply water to passengers.

41. Water shelters are provided at most of the stations. During the summer months pots are also provided. There are water hydrants at Ratangarh, Churu, Hanumangarh Junction, Sarupsar, Suratgarh and Loharu.

Accidents.

42. There were 9 cases of derailment of trains carrying passengers. Out of these, 2 serious accidents were :—

(1) on the 8th November 1944 when a wagon on 3 Up Mixed derailed due to the breakage of its shackle bearing spring. The driver did not notice the derailment at the time and consequently three other wagons capsized and the leading third class bogie with brakevan also derailed The damage to the rolling stock amounted to Rs. 2,756 and to the permanent way Rs. 891. A relief train was sent from Bikaner and through communication was restored at 12 00 on the following day.

(2) On 3rd January 1945, 3 Up Mixed ran into a buffalo between Sri Dungargarh and Sudsar at 12 30 derailing a wagon. This was followed by a "bunching" of the load of the train and resulted in the derailment of eleven other wagons and two third class bogies with brakevans. The damage amounted to Rs. 8,596. A relief train was sent from Bikaner and through communication was restored at 17·25 on the following day.

43. Consequent on the restoration of certain train services from the 1st October 1945 engine links were revised in order to provide for the maximum engine utilisation. The engines were given repairs as per schedule increasing the average mileage run by engines between shop repairs by 10% over the previous year's figure.

44. Scrap wood was extensively used for all petty jobs and for making patterns etc.

45. Six heavy machines in the workshops were given general overhaul in accordance with the schedule.

46. To ensure more efficient supervision and quicker outturn, the location of the mill wright shop was altered and the position of various machines in the main Loco Shops was readjusted.

CHAPTER VIII.

Education.

College Education.

Dungar Memorial College.

1. Mr. M. N. Tolani, M.A. (Cantab), continued to be the Principal of the Dungar College.

2. This is a first grade College teaching upto M.A. in Arts subjects, and B.Sc. in Science Groups.

Number of students and Examination Results.

3. The number of students on roll was 262 (of whom 9 were girls) as against 274 in the previous year. 5 candidates appeared for M.A. (Final) and 5 for M.A. (Previous) Examinations, and all of them except one in the latter were successful. 36 students appeared at the B.A. examination out of whom 26 passed, giving a percentage of 72·2. At the Intermediate examination 86 students appeared, of whom 73 passed, giving a percentage of 82·5.

College Library.

4. The number of books in the Library is increasing every year. Books worth Rs. 6,250 were added during the year, bringing the total number of books to 7,690 volumes.

Students' activities.

5. The students' activities continued as usual. The Literary and Historical Societies met regularly and did good work. Sports and other physical activities also continued. The College took part in the Rajputana Inter-College Tournament and annexed the Football Championship Cup for the third year in succession. Extra-mural lectures were also organised.

Hostel

6. The College Hostel provides accommodation for 50

students. Pt. V. D. Shastri continued to be the Warden of the Hostel.

Facilities for Higher Education.

7. Scholarships continued to be awarded to Bikaneri students for studies outside the State, for which no facilities existed in the State. The total expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 49,511 as against Rs. 39,467 in the previous year and the total number of students (excluding Police and Military) receiving scholarships was 49.

Facilities for Higher Education in foreign countries.

8. A sum of Rs. 5 lacs was set apart for the grant of scholarships for education in foreign countries for the next 5 years. 4 students were selected to proceed to the U. S. A. to receive advanced education there.

Mayo College, Ajmer.

9. During the year under report there were 5 students studying at the Mayo College, Ajmer. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,992 as against Rs. 7,855 in the previous year.

State Representatives on academic bodies outside the State.

10. The State was represented on various academic bodies of the Rajputana Board and the Universities as below:—

Institutions.	Representatives.
(1) Senate of the Agra University. (2) Benares Hindu University.	Principal, Dungar College.
(3) Rajputana Board ...	Director of Education.

Secondary Education.

General.

11. Mr. Jugal Singh, M.A., Bar-at-Law, continued to be the Director of Education during the year under report.

12. The administrative staff of the Department consisted of one Inspector of Schools, one Inspectress of Girls' Schools,

three Assistant Inspectors and four Deputy-Inspectors. One Assistant Inspector also remained in charge of the physical activities organisation.

Inspection and Tours

13. The number of days for which each Officer remained on tour during the year is shown below :—

	Days.
Director of Education	42
Inspector of Schools	22
Inspectress of Girls' Schools	42
Assistant Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle ...	12
Assistant Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle ...	42
Deputy Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle ...	202
Deputy Inspector of Schools, Western Circle ...	121
Deputy Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle ...	154
Deputy Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle ...	132

Number of Schools and Scholars.

14. The total number of State aided, recognised and unrecognised schools and institutions and the students studying therein was as shown below :—

	1943-44		1944-45	
	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars
State and State managed Schools ..	155	14,600	174	17,643
Public Fund Schools	143	8,512	433	16,670
Private Schools	165	6,973		
Total ...	463	30,175	606	34,513

Grants-in-aid.

15. The total amount spent on grants-in-aid during the year was Rs. 87,017 including Rs 15,216 on account of aid given to Compulsory Education Schools as against Rs. 66,246 in the previous year.

Expenditure.

16. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 7,53,371 as against Rs. 6,78,717 of the previous year. The details are given below:—

		Rs.
1.	Direction and Inspection	36,288
2.	College Education	27,068
3.	Sadul Public School	54,681
4.	High Schools	1,75,141
5.	Other Anglo-Hindi and Hindi Primary Schools.	1,69,354
6.	Special Schools	18,073
7.	Ganga Children's School	6,051
8.	Compulsory Education	45,216
9.	Boy Scouts Organisation	6,649
10	*Contribution to and expenses connected with* the Mayo College, Ajmer	7,992
11.	Grants-in-aid	41,801
12.	Scholarships	49,511
13.	Girls' Schools	83,119
14.	Libraries	18,712
15.	Miscellaneous	19,766
	Total ...	7,53,371

Intermediãte Colleges.

Intermediate College, Churu.

17. The High School at Churu was raised to an Intermediate College in Arts and Commerce from July 1945. Mr. Ram Swaroop Gupta, M.A., L.C.P., was appointed as Principal of the College. There were 396 pupils on the rolls as against 310 in the previous year. Out of 29 students sent up for the High School examination 18 passed giving a percentage of 62 as against 77·7 in the previous year.

B. J. S. Rampuria Intermediate College, Bikaner.

18. The B. J. S. Rampuria High School (Aided) was raised to an Intermediate College in Arts and Commerce from July 1945. The number of boys on roll was 360. Out of 31 boys sent up for the High School Examination 29 came out successful giving a percentage of 85·3.

High Schools.

General.

19 There were 11 State High Schools and 4 aided High Schools in the State during the year.

Sadul High School.

20. Pt Milkhi Ram, B.A , L.T., continued to be the Head Master of the School. The number of students was 1,021 as against 975 in the previous year. The average daily attendance was 831·7 as against 856·11 in the previous year. Out of 99 boys sent up for the High School Examinations, 65 came out successful, giving a percentage of 65·6 passes as against 71·2 in the previous year. Six boys secured first class and 15 boys secured distinction in various subjects. The total expenditure on the School during the year under report was Rs. 47,436 against Rs. 46,393 in the previous year.

21. A large number of books were added to the Library. The Library is worked on modern lines. The number of books issued during the session was 4,936. The High School has a Union under the auspicies of which debates in Hindi and English were held. Elocution contests were also held.

Sadul Public School.

22. Mr. R. L. Mehta, M.A., (Oxon), took over charge as Principal in January 1945. The School is run on the lines of an English Public School. The number of boys on roll at the end of the year was 109.

23. 11 students were sent up for the High School Examination, out of whom 7 passed, giving a percentage of 63·6 passes as against 83 3 of the last year. 2 secured second division and 2 distinction in Mathematics. The total expenditure on the School during the year under report was Rs. 51,681 against Rs. 36,652 in the preceding year.

24. Games are compulsory for all students in the School, and those generally played are Football, Volleyball and

Hockey. Training in riding and swimming is given to the boarders.

25. Debates and elocution contests were held. Tutorial work was also undertaken by the Staff. During school hours the boys also study non-examination subjects such as civics, general knowledge, phonetics, biology, painting, modelling, leather work, carpentry etc.

26. Military Training and Scouting are compulsory for all students from class V onwards. A well equipped gymnasium and a swimming pool have also been provided.

Ganganagar High School.

27. Mr Ram Swarup Gupta, M.A., L.C.P., continued to be the Head Master of the School till July 1945, when he was appointed Principal of the Intermediate College at Churu and Mr. Jageshwar Dayal Vaish, M.A., B.Sc., was transferred as Acting Head Master in his place. There were 753 boys on the roll as against 759 in 1943-44. 56 students appeared at the High School examination out of whom 38 passed, giving a percentage of 67·8 as against 77·1 in the preceding year. 11 students secured distinction in various subjects and 2 secured first division.

Ganga Golden Jubilee High School, Sardarshahr.

28. Mr. C. B. Shah, M.A., B.T., continued to be the Head Master of the School. There were 407 boys on the roll as against 416 last year. 14 students appeared at the High School Examination and 13 of them passed giving a percentage of 92·8. 4 boys secured distinction in various subjects.

Puramchand Bagaria High School, Sujangarh.

29. Mr. Ram Singh, M.A., C.T., remained the Head Master of the School. There were 336 boys on the roll as against 337 in 1943-44. 17 boys appeared at the High School Examination and 15 of them were successful. 4 boys secured first class, and 8 got distinction in various subjects.

State High School, Rajgarh

30. Mr. Visheshwar Dayal, B SC, B.T, was the Officiating Headmaster of the School during the year. There were 515 boys on the roll as against 473 in the previous year 12 boys appeared at the High School examination out of whom 9 came out successful

Fort High School, Bikaner

31 Mr S. K. Ganguli, M.A, remained the Head Master of the School The School had 397 boys on roll as against 381 in the preceding year. Class X was opened in July 1945.

City High School, Bikaner.

32 Mr. Mohammed Hussain, M.A, officiated as the Head Master of the School till July 1945 when he was transferred to Bhadra and Pt. Sri Ram, B.A., was appointed in his place. There were 190 boys on roll as against 186 in the preceding year. Class X was opened in July 1945.

State High School, Nohar.

33. The Anglo-Hindi Middle School at Nohar having been raised to the High School standard, class IX was opened in July 1945. There were 439 boys on the roll. Mr Anand Shankar Mathur, M.A, B SC, was appointed Head Master of the School.

State High School, Bhadra.

34 The Anglo-Hindi Middle School at Bhadra was raised to High School standard and class IX was opened in July 1945. There were 356 boys on roll. Mr. Mohammad Hussain, M.A., was appointed Head Master of the School

Aided High Schools.

35. There were four aided High Schools, one each at the Capital, Ratangarh, Sangaria and Ganganagar.

36. The Mohta Moolchand High School in the Capital continued to receive grant-in-aid from the Government It had 274 pupils on its roll as against 295 in the previous year, and sent up 15 boys for the High School Examination, 8 of whom passed.

37. Sri Raghunath High School, Ratangarh, continued to receive grant-in-aid from the Government. The number of students who appeared for the High School Examination was 13, of whom 10 were successful. It had 296 students on its roll.

38. The Jat High School, Sangaria, continued to receive grant-in-aid from the Government There were 223 boys on its roll. 12 students were sent up for the High School examination out of whom 3 passed.

39 The Khalsa Middle School at Ganganagar was raised to High School standard in July 1945, when class IX was opened. It is receiving grant-in-aid from the Government. The number of boys on roll was 395.

Middle Schools and Anglo-Hindi Schools.

Middle Schools

40. The total number of Middle Schools was 22 out of which 18 were State Middle Schools, 1 aided and 3 recognised Middle Schools. The number of pupils studying in these Schools was 5,206 The Hindi Middle School at Sangaria continued to prepare boys for the Hindi Middle Examinations of the United Provinces During the year under report it sent up 18 boys for examinations, out of whom 13 passed. The number of boys studying in this School was 247.

Anglo-Hindi Lower Middle Schools

41 The number of Anglo-Hindi Lower Middle Schools run by the State was 8 as against 5 in 1943-44. Grant-in-aid was given to 2 Lower Middle Schools at the Capital. There were 3 recognised Lower Middle Schools in the State. The number of boys studying in all these Schools was 1,682.

Anglo-Hindi Primary Schools

42. The number of Anglo-Hindi Primary Schools run by the State was 17. There were 6 recognised Anglo-Hindi

Primary Schools in the State. The number of boys studying in all these Schools was 2,455

Hindi Primary Schools

43. The number of Hindi Primary Schools run by the State was 83 as against 59 last year There were 4 aided Primary Schools. The number of boys studying in all these schools was 2,715.

Compulsory Primary Education.

44. In accordance with the Compulsory Primary Education Act, which is a permissive legislation, Primary Schools are opened and run in towns by the Municipal Boards. 2 more schools were opened in the districts during the year. There were 31 such Schools during the year under report, of which 14 were in the Capital and 17 in the Districts. The total number of students in these schools was 2,510. The State pays a subvention to the Municipal Boards equal to two-thirds of the maintenance charges of these schools.

District Board Schools.

45. The District Board of Ganganagar maintains 40 schools recognised by the Education Department. 12 schools are run by the District Board of Suratgarh, 12 schools by the District Board Rajgarh, and 5 schools by the District Board Bikaner. The total number of students in these schools was 1,700.

Female Education.

Number of Students and Expenditure.

46. The education of girls is making steady progress in the State. All Khalsa towns having a population of over 2,000 are provided with a girls' school. The progress in the existing schools was maintained. English is taught in 4 schools at the Capital and in 1 school at Ganganagar. One of these teaches up to the High School standard, 2 teach up to the Anglo-Hindi Standard, while 2 schools in the

37. Sri Raghunath High School, Ratangarh, continued to receive grant-in-aid from the Government. The number of students who appeared for the High School Examination was 13, of whom 10 were successful. It had 296 students on its roll.

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Anglo-Hindi Lower Middle Schools.

41. The number of Anglo-Hindi Lower Middle Schools run by the State was 8 as against 5 in 1943-44. Grant-in-aid was given to 2 Lower Middle Schools at the Capital. There were 3 recognised Lower Middle Schools in the State. The number of boys studying in all these Schools was 1,582.

Anglo-Hindi Primary Schools

42. The number of Anglo-Hindi Primary Schools run by the State was 17. There were 6 recognised Anglo-Hindi

Other Girls' Schools

51. The State Girls' School at Ganganagar and the Bhairon Ratna Matri Pathshala at the Capital, which is an aided School, impart education up to Anglo-Hindi Middle standard. The State Girls' School in the Industrial area at the Capital teaches up to the Anglo-Hindi Lower Middle standard, while the City Girls' School prepares girls for the Hindi Upper Middle Examinations. The Girls' Schools at Sardarshahr, Sujangarh, Rajgarh, Hanumangarh, and Nohar among the State Schools and 2 private schools at Churu among the aided schools prepare girls for Hindi Lower Middle Examinations. Five new Hindi Primary Schools for girls were opened during the year.

Other Educational activities.

Business Class.

52. This class is run at the Capital by the Department for training candidates in typewriting and shorthand. 15 students were trained in typewriting and 2 in shorthand during the year.

Religious Instruction.

53. For imparting religious instruction, arrangements have specially been made in the biggest High School at the Capital where Hindu, Mohammedan and Jain students get instruction in their respective religions under teachers specially selected for the purpose.

Sanskrit Education

54. The Ganga Sanskrit Pathshala in its reorganised form imparts education in Jyotish, Vyakaran and Karmakand and prepares boys for the Benares Sanskrit College examinations. The Karmakand Class caters for local needs and has its own course to meet local requirements. Provision also exists for those boys who wish to go up for the Benares examinations in the subject. The number of students on roll was 46. 15 students appeared at the various examinations, out of whom 10 passed.

Aided and Recognised Sanskrit Pathshalas.

55. The number of private Sanskrit Pathshalas in the State was 28. Seven of these are recognised and 4 get grants-in-aid. The recognised Pathshalas sent up candidates for the Benares examinations and examinations of the Calcutta Sanskrit Association Ratangarh is also a centre for the Benares examinations.

Vocational Education

56. The schools which teach mental arithmetical calculations and keeping of accounts in Bahi Khata system, commonly known as Banika Schools, are run by private agencies, and their number is very large in the State. The Deparment gives help to 4 such schools in Bikaner City. Grant-in-aid is also given to 2 such schools at Sujangarh.

Physical Education.

57. Elementary knowledge of physiology and personal hygiene find a place in the school curricula.

58. Physical exercise is compulsory in schools, for which one hour every day in the school time is allotted. Teachers trained in Physical Education have been appointed.

Medical Inspection.

59. A separate Medical Officer has been appointed to hold regular inspections of the scholars in State schools.

Scouting .

60. Every Anglo-Hindi school has got its own Scout Troop under a trained Scouter.

61. During the year under report Scouting was introduced in the District Board and compulsory schools also. The total strength of the Boy Scouts groups in the State was 4,011.

Teachers' Training School.

62. At the final examination held in May 1945 18 candidates appeared and all of them passed both in Theory and

Practice. In the Training Class for women teachers 10 appeared and 8 were successful.

Libraries.

63. The King-Emperor George V Silver Jubilee Library worked satisfactorily and had 8,672 books 42 books were added during the year under report. The total number of periodicals received in the Library was 44

64. Liberal grants-in-aid ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 30 per mensem according to the importance of each library were allowed to 15 private Libraries in the State.

65. The Anup Sanskrit Library remained under the charge of Mr. Madhav Krishna Sharma, M. O. L., Curator. Two publicatons, viz. Jagadvijeyacchandas and Mudra Raksash Apurva Sain-kathanak edited by Dr. C. Kunhan Raja and Dr. Dashrath Sharma' respectively in the Ganga Oriental Series and one, viz. Virgit edited by Prof. N D. Swami in the Sadul Oriental Series, were brought out. About 1,000 manuscripts were checked and re-arranged and matter for the second fasciculus of the Sanskrit Catalogue was got ready.

66. Researches were carried on by the Curator on the works and authors patronized by Maharaja Anupsinghji and a series of articles on the subject were published.

67. Sangitraja of Maharana Kumbha was also taken up for editing by Dr. C. Kunhan Raja in the Ganga Oriental Series and some pages printed.

68. Dr. C. Kunhan Raja continued to supervise the working of the Library and its publications. He visited and stayed in the Capital for the purpose as usual.

CHAPTER IX.

Medical Relief.

General.

1. Dr R J. Weingarten, M.D. (Cologne), continued to be the Principal Medical Officer during the year under report. He was also the Director of Public Health.

2. The staff of the Medical Department comprised 824 employees as against 757 during the preceding year as shown below :—

Principal Medical Officer and Director of Public Health ...	1
Superintending Medical Officer	1
Dy Director of Public Health	1
Lady Health Superintendent	1
Palace and Assistant Palace Surgeons	3
Chief Surgeon	1
Second Physician	1
Second Surgeon	1
Resident Medical Officer and Chemical Examiner	1
Radiologist	1
Dental Surgeon	1
Ophthalmic Surgeon	1
Otolaryngologist	1
Pathologist and Bacteriologist	1
Assistant Surgeons—	
Men	12
Women	3
Sub-Assistant Surgeons—	
Men	62
Women	12
Matrons	2
Sisters	5
Sanitary Supervisors	2
Sanitary Inspectors	26
Male Nurses	93
Nurses and Midwives	53
Compounders	88
Principal Medical Officer's Office Establishment	8
Superintending Medical Officer's Office Establishment ...	4

Director of Public Health's Office Establishment	4
Lady Health Superintendent's Office Establishment . ..	1
Sadul Military Hospital Office Establishment	1
Resident Surgeon's Office	5
Ganga Golden Jubilee Tuberculosis Hospital	1
War Hospital's Office Establishment	4
Central Medical Stores Establishment	3
Hospitals Bus Service and Ambulance Service	3
Mistries	2
Tailors	4
Vaccination Staff	51
Lower Establishment	359

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

3. The total number of institutions giving medical relief in the State was 46 comprising 6 Hospitals and 3 Dispensaries in the Capital and 3 Hospitals and 34 Dispensaries in the various towns of the State.

Expenditure.

4. The total expenditure of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 11,12,557, as per details given below :—

	Rs
(1) Office and General	88,510
(2) General Men's Hospital	2,08,613
(3) General Women's and Children's Hospital ...	1,26,364
(4) Ophthalmic Department	9,064
(5) Ganga X-Ray and Radium Institute	14,194
(6) Dental Department	12,482
(7) Clinical and Research Laboratory ...	11,513
(8) Anti-Rabic Centre, Bikaner	2,228
(9) Ganga Golden Jubilee Tuberculosis Hospital ...	40,960
(10) Sadul Military Hospital	30,205
(11) Other Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Capital and Districts	2,03,208
(12) Railway Dispensaries	15,320
(13) Vaccination Department	16,210
(14) Public Health and Sanitation.	14,405
(15) War Hospitals	3,14,280

5. The expenditure during the last 5 years was as follows:—

Year			Rs.
1940-41	..	...	6,24,419
1941-42	...	...	7,18,541
1942-43	..	...	8,17,581
1943-44	...	...	13,12,481
1944-45	...	...	11,12,557

Number of patients.

6. The number of out-door and in-door patients treated in the medical institutions in the State during the last 5 years was as follows:—

Year.			Out-patients	In-patients.
1940-41	...	...	4,75,213	11,114
1941-42	...	...	5,52,381	13,968
1942-43	...	...	5,42,137	13,758
1943-44	...	...	5,10,844	14,873
1944-45	...	...	5,75 031	19,577

Vaccination.

7. The number of vaccinations performed during the last 5 years was as below:—

Year.		Successful	Unsuccessful	Total
1940-41	...	31,396	1,121	32,517
1941-42	...	26,889	4,770	31,659
1942-43	...	19,472	23,292	42,764
1943-44	..	44,401	11,487	55,888
1944-45	...	35,951	8,503	44,454

Surgical Operations.

8. In all 3,279 major operations and 36,349 minor operations were performed in the various medical institutions during the year under review. Below are given the figures for the last 5 years:—

Year.		Major Operations.	Minor Operations
1940-41	...	7,145	30,967
1941-42	...	5,693	30,963
1942-43	...	5,389	31,280
1943-44	...	5,821	30,442
1944-45	...	3,279	36,349

Rural Medical Relief.

9. 213 lbs. of quinine costing Rs. 8,288-8-0 was distributed to the villagers during the malarial season through the various medical institutions in the State.

Vital Statistics of the Capital

10 The total number of births registered at the Capital during the year was 3,578 as against 3,678 in the last year, showing a decrease of 100 as compared to the previous year, while the number of deaths was 1,186 as against 1,881 in the previous year. The ratio of births per 1,000 of population decreased from 28·0 in the previous year to 27·0 in the year under review, while the death rate decreased from 14·5 to 9·4.

Medical Inspection of School Children.

11. 9,273 School boys were examined by the State Medical Officers during the year.

Men's General Hospital.

12. The following table shows the work done in the Men's General Hospital at the Capital during the year under review:—

	1943-44	1944-45
Attendance at the Hospital—		
In-door patients ...	6,461	5,844
Out-door patients ...	52,131	50,207
Operations—		
Major	1,751	1,346
Minor	*9,179*	*8,276*
Injections—		
Intravenous	1,90,731	1,75,739
Anti-rabic	4,937	4,781
Other injections ...	2,82,231	2,31,121
Ophthalmic Department—		
Operations	1,951	1,922
Dental—		
Major	711	806
Minor	9,921	7,987

Venereal Department.

13. 38 beds were maintained and 513 cases treated.

Ganga X-ray and Radium Institute.

14. The following table shows the work done at the Ganga X-ray and Radium Institute:—

	1943-44.	1944-45.
Radiographs	3,984	3,435
Barium meals and enemas	205	142
Pylography	23	13
Cholecystography	4	6
X-Ray therapy	5,133	2,577
Fluroscopic examinations	305	242
Electro-Therapy.		
Faradic current	783	435
Diathermy	18	...
Ultra-violet rays	187	169
Radiant heat	673	141
Inducto therapy	...	778
Muscle Stimulation	...	464
Short waves	1,738	1,525
Electric massage	6	...
Galvanisation	8	...

Laboratory.

15. The following table shows the work done in the Laboratory:—

	1943-44.	1944-45.
Urine Analysis.		
Examination of urine	4,898	5,051
Urea concentration test	5	2
Diazo reaction	15	8
Blood Examination.		
Cytological counts of blood	5,505	5,355
Malarial parasities	5,430	4,912
Blood for Coagulation time	80	50
Blood matching	395	400
Blood for sugar	104	125
Blood urea	50	44
Blood sedimentation rate	2,430	2,545
All others	123	25

Serological Examinations.	1943-44.	1944-45.
Kahn's for syphilis	2,996	3,210
Widal's for typhoid	140	110
Vondenberg's for Jaundice	80	26
All others	30	24
Smear and Culture (Bacteriological Examinations).		
Sputum for T B.	3,946	1,970
Urethral discharge for Gonococci ...	925	1,472
Swabs from nose, throat and eyes ...	110	121
Cultures	150	83
All others	540	344
Faeces.		
Stool examination	3,946	4,183
Gastric Examination.		
Gastric and Fractional test	356	339
Miscellaneous.		
Cerebrospinal fluid examination ...	68	1,250
Ascitric and all other puncture fluid examinations	58	83
Histological examinations	154	141
Chemical Analysis.		
Water, milk, ghee and medico-legal cases ...	57	56

Surgery.

16. The following table shows the number of important operations performed during the year under report:—

	1943-44.	1944-45.
Removal of Tumours and Cysts	1,463	1,208
Removal of new growths	833	835
Skin Grafting	920	985
Amputations	211	214
Removal of Tonsils	245	312
Operations on Urethra, Testis and its coverings	15	27
Artificial Pneumothorax	421	315
Abscess incised and drained	8,212	8,012
Removal of foreign body	829	537
Suturing of wounds	6,092	5,282
Incision of carbuncles	49	45
Setting of fractured bones by wiring, plating etc.	1,822	1,709
Reduction of dislocation	632	703

	1943-44.	1944-45.
Removal of Sequestra	55	71
Hydrocele	29	29
Removal of glands	31	24
Removal of prostatic calculus	45	51
Plastic operations	840	797
Incision of boils and whitlows	940	718
Operation for peri-tonsillar abscess	34	69
Operation on nose	97	84
Transfusion of blood	523	407
Others	884	148

Women's and Children's General Hospital.

17. Dr. (Miss) S. M. Telang, M.D. (Bombay), continued to be the Superintending Medical Officer of the Women's and Children's Hospital during the year under report. The following are the figures of the work done:—

Patients.	1943-44.	1944-45
In-door patients	4,171	3,740
Out-door patients	20,941	73,950
Operations.		
Major	166	81
Minor	584	420
X-Ray Department.		
Radiographs	435	266
Electro-Therapy.		
Faradisation	237	915
Infra red	...	434
Ultra-Violet rays	1,273	981
Radiant heat	1,716	540
Kromayer's rays	151	3
Inductothermy	95	467
Short wave	217	149
Galvanisation	201	872
Electric massage	219	43
Screening	...	597

18. Qualified Midwives were working at Ganganagar, Churu, Ratangarh, Sardarshahr, Sujangarh, Nohar, Bhadra, Rajgarh, Taranagar, Napasar and the Railway Dispensaries at Hanumangarh, and Railway Workshop Dispensary at Bikaner.

The Princess Chandkanwarji Orphanage

19. The number of orphans at the end of the year under review was 51—34 boys and 17 girls. Of these 39 attended the School and 12 were infants.

20. The institution maintains an Upper Primary School within its premises. A small dispensary is also attached to the Orphanage for ordinary ailments.

The King-Emperor George V Memorial Infirmary.

21. The number of inmates at the end of the year under report was 8—6 men and 2 women.

22. Both the institutions remained under the Principal Medical Officer till June 1945 and thereafter under the Director of Education. The Superintendent, Office and kitchen establishment were common to both the institutions The total expenditure on both the institutions for the year under review was Rs. 19,467.

CHAPTER X.

Local Self-Government.

1. The number of Municipalities working in the districts during the year was 26, 17 in the Sadar Division and 9 in the Ganganagar Division. There were five District Boards and 100 Panchayats in the State.

Bikaner Municipal Board.

2. Dr. Bhagat Ram and Pt. Dhansukhdas Joshi continued to be the President and the Vice-President respectively of the Bikaner Municipal Board.

3. Dr. Himmat Singh, Ophthalmic Surgeon, having resigned, Dr. J. Dass, Deputy Director of Public Health, was appointed in his place. Later, Mr. J. Dass having been recalled to Burma, Dr. R. S. Bhatnagar succeeded him. The Inspector of Schools was appointed as a nominated member of the Board, vice the Director of Education resigned.

Meetings.

4. 33 meetings of the Board were called, of which 7 had to be postponed for want of quorum. The meetings at which business was conducted were 16, out of which 10 were special and 6 ordinary.

Committees.

5. The Public Works, Sanitary and Finance Committees held 2, 4 and 2 meetings respectively and worked satisfactorily during the year.

Compulsory Primary Education.

6. There were 14 Primary Schools functioning during the year. The number of students studying in these schools was 1,367 as against 1,287 in the previous year. The total amount provided in the Budget for 1944-45 for these schools was Rs. 24,602, two third of which was contributed by the State.

Sanitation and Public Health.

7. The sanitation of the Bikaner City remained satisfactory and the work of flushing drains was carried on as in the previous year. With a view to achieve better results the Deputy Director of Public Health was appointed as the ex-officio Chairman of the Sanitary Committee of the Board and the powers exercised by the Executive Officer in respect of sanitation and public health were vested in him.

8. All the marshy places, pits, etc, were regularly treated with malarial oil. The Municipal authorities rendered all possible help to the Malaria Control Staff.

9. Suspected cases of epidemic diseases were immediately looked into and in this connection 20 houses were disinfected during the year.

10. Hotels, Basas and aerated water factories were occasionally visited by the Sanitary Committee, the Health Officer and the Sanitary Supervisor. The last two officers also visited the fruit and vegetable shops and readily destroyed all fruits and vegetables found rotten and unwholesome.

Public Utility Works

11. Due to war conditions, no big scheme could be taken in hand and only the maintenance of asphalt and other roads in the City could be done by way of repairs.

12. Besides carrying on repairs to the existing drains where and whenever necessary, new drains were built in Mohalla Didwani Sipahi and Phar Bazar and at various other localities in the City. Kankar roads leading from Banthion-ka-chowk to Teliwara and Baidon-ka-chowk were renewed. Patch repairs to the roads were carried out where necessary and several other katcha roads were properly levelled and dressed. A water trough was constructed for the use of animals, behind the Dungar College Hostel.

13. The total expenditure on Public Works came to Rs. 13,366.

Street lighting.

14. The total number of lights provided and maintained by the Board inside and outside the city was 556. The management of the street lighting continued to be under the Electrical and Mechanical Department.

Revenue and expenditure.

15. The total income of the Board for the year amounted to Rs. 1,71,818 as against Rs. 1,76,028 of the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,77,918 against Rs. 2,30,528 of the previous year.

Malmandi Cases.

16. The power to give permissions for construction was transferred to the City Improvement Committee. 113 miscellaneous files were pending decision by the Municipal Board at the close of the preceding year. 55 new cases were added and 56 out of the total of 168 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 112 pending at the end of the year.

District Municipalities.

General.

17. The total number of Municipalities in the districts was 26. The number of meetings held by each Municipal Board is shown below:—

Sadar Division.

Bhadra	...	... 28	Nokha	...	... 6
Bhinasar	...	... 8	Rajaldesar	...	... 14
Chhapar	...	... 30	Rajgarh	...	... 9
Churu	...	... 29	Ratangarh	...	.. 32
Dungargarh	...	... 23	Ratannagar	...	... 12
Gangashahr	..	... 12	Taranagar	...	... 35
Lunkaransar	...	.. 6	Sardarshahr	...	... 18
Napasar	.	.. 11	Sujangarh	...	... 24
Nohar	...	... 15			

Ganganagar Division.

Anupgarh	...	... 7	Karanpur	...	... 24
Gajsinghpur	..	... 15	Raisinghnagar	...	... 9
Ganganagar	..	.. 16	Sangaria	...	... 12
Hanumangarh	...	.. 9	Suratgarh	...	... 13
Hindumalkote	...	... 12			

Revenue.

18. The main source of income o[illegible] octroi duty on imported articles, term[illegible] hackney carriages tax, teh bazari tax, dut[illegible] licence fee of flour mills and interest on th[illegible] Due to War the Municipal revenues h[illegible] adversely. Efforts were, however, made to [illegible] means to increase their income and to put the[illegible] financial basis.

19. The Municipal taxes in various Municipalities in the Ganganagar Division and in the Bikaner Municipal Board are realised direct by the local bodies themselves, while in the case of Municipalities in the Sadar Division except Gangashahr, Bhinasar, Dungargarh, Sardarshahr, Ratannagar, Nohar and Sujangarh during the year under review, the collection was done by the Customs and Excise Department on payment of 8% of total realisation. Recoveries of a few minor items like licence fee on flour mills, rent of stalls, etc., were made by the Municipalities themselves. The aggregate collection for Municipalities by the Customs and Excise Department amounted to Rs. 64,779-6-1, out of which Rs. 5,182-5-0 were paid on account of collection charges.

20. The Municipalities are responsible for such services as the improvement of sanitation, lighting of public streets, construction of wells and diggis for drinking water, maintenance of chowkidars for watch and ward, aid to local schools and dispensaries and construction and maintenance of and repairs to roads and thoroughfares.

21. Most of the Municipalities in the Sadar Division have been provided with Anti-Malaria and Sanitary Inspectors.

Education.

22. The Boards of Bhadra, Dungargarh, Sujangarh, Taranagar and Sardarshahr, provided sums in their Budgets for giving aid to schools. The Municipalities at Sujangarh, Ratan-

Streets. Sardarshahr, Rajgarh, Bhadra and Churu had contributed towards the Compulsory Primary Education Schools established within their respective jurisdictions. Various sums are also provided by several Municipalities as aid to the Boy Scouts Movement and libraries. The Karanpur Municipality is running a Girls School and the expenditure on this account amounted to Rs. 2,047-3-6 during the year. Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,800 for this School. The Municipalities in the Ganganagar Division contribute their share to the Education Department for running Schools.

Municipal Roads.

23. No new roads were constructed by the Municipalities during the year. Necessary repairs to roads and streets were done by the Municipalities concerned. Gangashahr, Bhinasar, Sujangarh, Churu, Rajgarh, Sardarshahr, Bhadra, Chhapar and Nohar have metalled roads.

24 Roads in the Ganganagar Division are few and require repairs and large extensions. His Highness' Government have sanctioned the levy of the following tax on passenger tickets issued to and from Ganganagar, Suratgarh, Hanumangarh Karanpur and Raisinghnagar Railway Stations:—

1st Class	....	.... 0 2 0	per ticket.
2nd "	....	.... 0 2 0	"
Inter "	....	.... 0 1 0	"
3rd "	....	.... 0 0 6	"

The receipts from this source will be utilised for construction of roads in the town concerned.

District Board, Ganganagar.

Constitution.

25. The Board consists of 48 members, out of whom 36 are elected.

Meetings.

26. Altogether 3 meetings were held during the year. The average attendance of members at the meetings was 72·2 per cent as compared with 58·85 per cent in the previous year.

Revenue.

27. The main sources of income were the local rate and profession tax Local Rate is assessed on the total amount of land revenue and crop rate at the rate of six pies per rupee and is realised through the Revenue Department. Profession tax is imposed on incomes other than agricultural income and is assessed in three grades according to the income and profession of the person liable to pay it. The total receipts of the Board during the year under review was Rs. 53,845-10-9.

Expenditure.

28. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 37,406-15-6 as against Rs. 36,065-8-9 in the previous year.

Education.

29. The Board maintained 40 Schools with 1,000 boys. The Board continued to meet half the expenditure for opening special classes at Ganganagar and Karanpur Schools at a cost of Rs. 600.

Medical and Public Health.

30. The Dispensary of the Board at Gulabwala and the Ayurvedic-Dispensary at Muklawa worked satisfactorily during the year. The total number of patients treated in these dispensaries was 18,338.

31. The Board contributed to the State Hospital, Ganganagar, a sum of Rs. 1,600 for X'Ray plant and the purchase of medicines.

Veterinary Dispensaries.

32. The Veterinary Dispensaries maintained by the Board at Ganganagar and Padampur were taken advantage of by the zamindars of the Colony. The total number of cattle treated in the dispensaries during the year under report was 25,894.

Cattle Fair.

33. The Cattle Fair and Exhibition organised by the Board at Ganganagar during the year was a great success.

It not only afforded a good market for the sale of cattle and indigenous products but also had much educative value in regard to the introduction of better sanitation and approved methods of agriculture. Expenditure on the Fair amounted to Rs. 2,821-12-3 and income was Rs. 5,069-0-9.

District Board, Bikaner.

34. The District Board, Bikaner, consists of 45 members out of whom 33 are elected. The income of the Board was Rs. 4,661-11-0 and was derived from the following sources:—

(i) a levy of 6 pies per rupee on land revenue in Khalsa villages and tribute from Patta villages;

(ii) a charge of 1 pie per rupee on income in case of Betalab villages.

35. Medicines for malarial and typhoid cases worth Rs. 200 were distributed free to the villagers.

36. Five Primary Schools continued to be run by the District Board with an annual expenditure of Rs. 2,000. Suitable rewards were given by the Board to winners in cattle shows and camel races at Kolayat and Mukam fairs.

District Board, Rajgarh.

37. The District Board, Rajgarh, consists of 54 members out of whom 42 are elected. The Board held 2 special and 2 ordinary meetings in the year. The Board had an income of Rs. 13,000 recovered as local rate. The expenditure of the Board for the year was Rs. 10,304-15-9.

38. The Board has opened 5 new Primary Schools in rural areas during the year, raising the number of primary schools to 9. An Ayurvedic Dispensary in Village Ramgarh, Tehsil Nohar, has also been opened, which provides free medical service It has further sanctioned the opening of one veterinary dispensary at Bhadra.

District Board, Sujangarh.

39. The District Board, Sujangarh, consists of 45 members out of whom 34 are elected. The revenue of the Board for the year under review was 4,583-8-0 while the expenditure of the Board for the year was Rs. 1,044-9-3.

District Board, Suratgarh.

40. The District Board, Suratgarh, consists of 35 members, out of whom 27 are elected.

41. The revenue of the Board during the year was Rs 27,763-4-6 as against Rs. 22,461-7-3 in the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 11,316-2-6 as against Rs. 9,203-3-3 in the previous year.

42. The Board held 7 meetings and the average attendance was 38 per cent as against 47·72 of the previous year, the decrease being mainly due to the spreading of Malaria in the district.

43. 11 schools were maintained by the Board during the year. The expenditure on these schools amounted to 4,002-5-6 as compared with Rs. 3,535-14-0 in the previous year.

44. The Veterinary Dispensary opened at Hanumangarh in April 1943 is proving very useful. The number of cattle treated was 5,335 against 4,991 of the last year.

Village Panchayats.

General.

45. The village Panchayats remained under the Revenue Commissioners upto the end of February 1945 when they were transferred under the Rural Reconstruction Commissioner. One Tehsildar and 6 Naib-Tehsildars were appointed to do whole-time work in this connection. During the year under review 49 new Panchayats were established raising the number of Panchayats in the State to 100.

Exercise of Powers.

46. Under the Act, the Panchayats are empowered to enterain civil suits upto a valuation of Rs. 50 and cases of compromise of parties through the court upto a valuation of Rs. 100. In the criminal side, the Panchayats are empowered to entertain cases under sections 160, 289, 290, 294, 323, 352, 379, 411, 426, 504, 506 and 509.

47. 14 cases on the civil side were pending at the close of the preceding year and 144 cases were added during the year, raising the number of cases to be decided by the Panchayats to 158. Out of these, 116 cases were decided leaving 42 cases pending at the close of the year under review.

48. 8 cases on the criminal side were pending at the close of the preceding year and 132 cases were added during the year, raising the number of cases to be decided by the Panchayats to 140. Out of these, 108 were decided during the year leaving 32 cases pending at the close of the year.

49. The Panchayats also undertake the management of public utility works, such as opening of schools, arranging supply of drinking water, maintenance of tanks, plantation of trees, lighting etc. No work in this respect worth mentioning was carried out by the Panchayats during the year.

Income.

50. A tax of one and a half pies to six pies per rupee of land revenue has been levied in the villages served by Panchayats, which is recovered through and deposited in the Tehsil concerned.

51. The total income of the Panchayats was Rs. 1,738-1-10 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 126-7-0.

Setting up of Model Villages.

52. Model villages were set up in two villages namely, Udasar and Gadhwala in Tehsil Sadar.

CHAPTER XI

Finance.

General.

1. Colonel Maharaj Sri Narayan Singhji Bahadur remained in charge of the Finance portfolio Mr. V. R. Adige, M.A., B. Litt. (Oxon), continued as Secretary to the Government in the Finance Department

2. Rai Bahadur Lala Nihal Chandji Sarwal and Pt. Anant Lal Vyas continued to be the Accountant-General and Assistant Accountant-General respectively.

Receipts.

3. The year under review started with an opening balance of Rs. 3,58,34,085 including debt head balances The total receipts together with this opening balance amounted to Rs. 6,67,54,447 and the total expenditure to Rs. 2,23,66,040, leaving a closing balance of Rs 4,43,88,407. An abstract statement of receipts and expenditure of the State for the year 1944-45 will be found in Appendix B.

4 The actual and estimated receipts of the State during the year were as below :—

	Actual.	Estimate	Difference.
Ordinary	2,51,81,114	2,05,46,414	46,34,700
Extraordinary and Capital .	57,39,249	62,32,420	– 4,93,471
Total . .	3,09,20,363	2,67,79,134	41,41,229

5. The principal items of increase and decrease in the 'Ordinary' Revenue against the budget estimates of the year under review are noted below :—

Heads.	Increase. Rs	Decrease. Rs
I. Land Revenue	6,25,686	.
II. Miscellaneous Revenue and Duties	2,10,381	.... .
IV. Sale of Government Property .	65,380	
V. Stamps	97,827	.. .
VI. Customs	12,03,047	....
VII. Excise	4,67,703	.

		Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
VIII.	Salt	.....	28,480
IX.	Registration	16,185	....
XI.	State Railway	15,57,626	......
XII.	Gang Canal	1,78,136	......
XIV.	Coal	......	1,88,258
XV	Multani Mitti	15,239	......
XVIII.	Stationery and Printing	91,476	......
XXI.	Administration of Justice	....	16,046
XXII.	Jail	14,578	....
XXIII	Police	44,531	....
XXVII.	Agricultural Department	....	12,513
XXVIII	Animal Husbandry	...	14,364
XXX	Commerce and Industries	24,528	......
XXXI	Interest	1,71,373	....
XXXIV.	Electrical and Mechanical Department.	35,268	......
XXXV.	Water Works	13,143	..
XL	Miscellaneous	75,348	

6. The increase under Land Revenue, Miscellaneous Revenue and Duties, Sale of Government property, State Railway, Gang Canal, Stamps, Customs and Registration was due to improved condition of the people in general and the agriculturists in particular on account of the rise in prices of all commodities as a result of the War and consequently more sales of land and increased imports, traffic, etc. The increase under excise is due to increase in the prices of exciseable drugs while that under Stationery and Printing is due to greater demand on account of increase in the number of Departments The increase under Jails is due to increased output and sale of the articles manufactured in the Jails, while that under Police is due to increase in the sale of unclaimed animals and higher collections on account of contracts for plying taxies. The increase under Commerce and Industries is due to Tweed Scheme, under Interest due to investment of surplus amount available, under Electrical and Mechanical Department due to increase in the number of consumers and under Miscellaneous due to increase in the revenue of the Ganga Theatre.

7. The main items of decrease are under (VIII) Salt, due to its lesser import, under (XIV) Coal due to its lesser raising than that anticipated, under (XXI) Administration of Justice due to less sale of court fee stamps (XXVII), under Agricultural Department due to less sale of Produce and under (XXVIII) Animal Husbandry, due to less receipts under Sheep Breeding.

8. "The increase of Rs. 18,61,444 under head "Capital Receipts" related to large sales of land and better collection of arrears of instalments from the sale of land and sale proceeds of Occupancy Rights. The collection was chiefly due to better condition of the agriculturists in the Canal Area as a result of the higher prices of food-grains.

Expenditure.

9. The actual and estimated expenditure during the year was as follows :—

	Actual Rs	Estimate Rs.	Difference Rs.
Ordinary expenditure	1,63,54,190	1,59,25,548	4,28,642
Extraordinary and Capital expenditure ..	36,11,850	30,10,762	6,01,088
Contribution to Funds	24,00,000	24,00,000	Nil
Total .	2,23,66,040	2,13,36,310	10,29,730

10. The following are the heads under which the principal increases and decreases under "Ordinary" expenditure as compared with the estimates took place.—

Heads	Increase Rs	Decrease Rs.
9. State Railway ...	5,02,342	..
13. Palana Colliery	.	57,279
24 Police	.	48,921
25 Education ...		1,44,386
26. Medical and Sanitation		66 526
27. Works of Public Utility and Gardens	.	1,64,405
28. Construction and maintenance of Public Roads ..	...	72,

Heads		Increas Rs.	Decrease Rs.
35. Commerce and Industries	...	90,717	...
36. Interest ...	...	64,567	...
37. Army ...	...	37,948	...
38. Buildings and Roads ..	...	...	2,43,086
39. Electrical and Mechanical Deptt.	.	1,06,590	...
40. Water Works	...	...	42,760
45. Miscellaneous	...	1,08,443	...

11. The principal items of Extraordinary and Capital Expenditure are shown below:—

Extraordinary.

	Rs.
1. State Tours of His Highness the Maharaja ...	75,618
2 Survey of the Capital	51,478
3 Survey and settlement for grant of Occupancy Rights in Jagir Villages	1,66,208
4 Rectangulation and levelling of Bhakra Dam Project	15,942
5 Construction of Kotwali	23,942
6. Compensation for acquisition of land . ..	50,779
7 Special Staff for the completion of Revenue Records in Gang Canal Area	18,823
8 War Expenses	18,03,496
9. Dearness allowance to State employees excluding the Railway Department	9,04,709
10. Donations and Contributions	66,210
11. Addition and alteration to Bijey Bhawan ...	1,87,321
12. Victory day Celebrations	51,874
13. Geological Department	11,362
14 Malaria epidemic	10,185

Capital.

47. State Railway	82,289
48 Gang Canal	26,400
49. Palana Colliery	53,138
51. Public Works Department	6,740
52. Electrical and Mechanical Department ...	51,833
53. Water Works	9,510

Contribution to Funds.

1. Development Funds	13,00,000
2. Special Reserve Fund for Bhakra Dam ...	5,00,000
3. Railway Reserve Fund	5,00,000
4. Ceremonial Fund	1,00,000
5 General Reserve Fund	1,00,000

Heads	Increas Rs.	Decrease Rs.
35. Commerce and Industries ...	90,717	...
36. Interest ...	64,567	...
37. Army ...	37,948	...
38. Buildings and Roads ...	...	2,43,086
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Capital.

47	State Railway ...	82,289
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49	Palana Colliery ...	53,138
51.	Public Works Department ...	6,740
52	Electrical and Mechanical Department ...	54,833
53.	Water Works ...	9,540

Contribution to Funds.

1.	Development Funds ...	12,00,000
2.	Special Reserve Fund for Bhakra Dam ...	5,00,000
3.	Railway Reserve Fund ...	5,00,000
4.	Ceremonial Fund ...	1,00,000
5.	General Reserve Fund ...	1.00,000

CHAPTER XII.

Miscellaneous.

Chiefs and Nobles.

1. The following Sardars expired during the year under report —

(1) Thakur Prithi Singhji of Hadlan.

(2) Thakur Kesri Singhji of Sindhu.

Walter-Krit Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha.

2. Altogether 887 marriages among the Rajputs and 73 marriages among the Charans were reported during the year under review. Infringements of the prescribed rules took place *in 113 marriages among the Rajputs and in 16 marriages among* the Charans. These infringements were dealt with according to the Rules. There were 56 cases of marriages among Sardars and 6 cases among Charans pending at the close of the preceding year. Cases of 18 marriages among Sardars remained pending at the close of the year. The working of the Sabha was on the whole satisfactory.

Court of Wards.

3. The Court of Wards remained under the portfolio of the General Secretary during the year under report. Pandit Sita Ram Vyas, Retired Nazim, continued as Officer Court of Wards throughout the year.

4. At the beginning of the year 142 estates were under the management of the Court of Wards, of which 23 were released. 11 new estates were taken over during the year, bringing the number of estates under the management of the Court of Wards to 130. 32 estates were allowed to be managed by the Pattedars and Bhogtas either personally or through their near relations. Thus the total number of estates under

the management of the Court of Wards came to 162. Out of these 130 estates directly managed by the Court of Wards, 25 were due to minority, 92 due to indebtedness, 5 due to succession being not finally settled, 2 due to mismanagement, 2 due to non-settlement of adoption, 3 due to the invalidity of the Pattedars and 1 due to other causes.

5. The principal estates under the Court of Wards were—

(1) Thikana of Maharaj Sri Tej Singhji Sahib	(7) Lakhasar
	(8) Jharia
(2) Jasana	(9) Dadrewa.
(3) Sarunda.	(10) Hardesar.
(4) Nima.	(11) Garabdesar.
(5) Mahela	(12) Ajitpura.
(6) Sidhmukh	(13) Dhandhusar

6. During the year under review 16 wards were receiving education as against 15 in the previous year.

7. The income of the estates under the direct management of the Court of Wards amounted to Rs. 6,02,602-11-7 and there was a balance in hand of Rs. 5,19 654-9-1. During the year under report Rs. 4,36,995-4-9 were spent and Rs. 3,25,853-9-0 were deposited in the Bank. The details of the expenditure are as below:—

	Rs	as.	ps.
(1) Rakam Rekh	95,555	9	9
(2) Arrears of Rakam Rekh ..	9,305	14	6
(3) Interest on arrears of Rakam Rekh...	6,813	15	6
(4) Rakam Rekh paid to the State on behalf of Chhutbhais ...	21,372	13	6
(5) Arrears of Rakam Rekh of Chhutbhais	7,187	14	9
(6) Interest on arrears of Rakam Rekh of Chhutbhais ...	2,435	15	6
(7) State debts	939	0	0
(8) Other debts	47,049	2	6
(9) Court fees	21,976	3	6
(10) Court of Wards expenditure ...	12,581	0	6
(11) Thikana expenses including guzara.	37,104	11	6
(12) Education expenses of wards ...	12,213	14	3
(13) Other miscellaneous expenses .	99,305	8	6
Total ...	3,91,526	3	9

8. Debts against the Thikanas under the Court of Wards stood as below :—

	Rs.	as.	ps.
(1) Arrears of Rakam Rekh to the State...	1,11,387	12	6
(2) Arrears of Rakam Rekh on behalf of Chhutbhais	1,55,179	0	4
(3) State debts	42,689	0	6
(4) Other debts	2,84,347	10	0
(5) Interest	5,93,603	7	4
Total ...	11,87,206	14	8

The Ganga Golden Jubilee Museum.

9. The Ganga Golden Jubilee Museum remained in the portfolio of the Public Works Minister, and K. Sagat Singh, G. D. (Art), continued to be the Assistant Curator of the Museum.

10. 25,013 persons visited the Museum during the year as against 24,670 in the last year.

11. Some new exhibits were acquired for the Museum. The total expenditure incurred on the Museum amounted to Rs. 3,399 as against Rs. 3,822 in the preceding year.

Stores Purchase Committee.

12. Rai Sahib Pandit Chhatar Singh was appointed as Secretary with effect from the 1st April 1945 when Rai Sahib Lala Kanhiya Lal Saughi was appointed the Director of Civil Supplies.

13. The total number of indents dealt with during the year was 536 as against 365 in the previous year. The amount realised as earnest money amounted to Rs. 19,312-4-0 as against Rs. 12,971-4-0 in the previous year and the expenditure incurred on the Department amounted to Rs. 9,035-13-9.

Veterinary Hospitals.

14. The Sivakamu Veterinary Hospital and the old Veterinary Hospital, Civil Lines, Bikaner, equipped with modern medicines, instruments etc., continued to work efficiently during the year. A Veterinary Hospital was opened at Churu on the 18th October 1945 and it worked satisfactorily.

15. Dr. M. N. Ghosal, G.B.V.C., continued to be the Veterinary Surgeon.

16. 8,795 cases were treated in the Hospitals during the year as against 7,416 in the previous year. 57 operations were performed. The Veterinary officers attended the Ganganagar and Gogameri Cattle Fairs and 275 bull-calves were castrated with the Burdizzo castrator during the fair.

17. Anti-rabic treatment was also given to animals. Propaganda work for the treatment of animals under village conditions and improvement of livestock were undertaken.

Publicity.

18. The Publicity Bureau was established in August 1927 in order to meet the exigencies of the times, to check the spread of false or incorrect reports and to keep the outside world informed of the constructive work done in the State. It continued to do useful work during the year under review.

19. Consequent on the resignation of Mr. M. N. Tholal, Mr. Brij Raj Kumar Bhatnagar was appointed on the post of Director of Publicity.

20. The Bikaner Bulletin (English) and Bikaner Samachar (Hindi) which were started to keep the people closely informed of the activities of His Highness' Government, were converted into monthly publications in August 1945. Seven issues of these illustrated magazines were published during the year, including a special Victory Number Press Notes were also issued on various occasions.

21. Besides the cuttings received from foreign and Indian agencies, the number of newspapers and magazines subscribed by the Bureau was as follows :—

(1) Dailies (English)...	...	..	12
(2) Weeklies (English)		...	6
(3) Dailies (Hindi) ...		...	4
(4) Weeklies (Hindi and Urdu) ...		...	5
(5) Monthlies (English)	...	...	5
(6) Quarterly (English)	...	...	1

APPEN

Statement of Rainfall recorded

Serial No	Rain gauge stations	November 1944		December 1944		January 1945		February 1945		March 1945		April 1945	
		Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents
1	Bikaner						55		..				82
2	Magra						20						43
3	Gajner						39			...			90
4	Palana								..	..			70
5	Lunkaransar										15		15
6	Nokha											..	05
7	Sujangarh		...		21		90						90
8	Ratangarh		..		..		89	..	..		...	..	62
9	Sardarshahr				..		60		..	...			39
10	Dungargarh						47				..		90
11	Churu		10				43		..			..	44
12	Rajgarh					1	36				...		17
13	Bhadra				08	1	41				12	..	30
14	Nohar					1	05		..		25	..	06
15	Taranagar						83	...	..	..	...	...	65
16	Hanumangarh	..		...	..	1	51	...	...	...	20	...	...
17	Suratgarh				..	..	47	..	...	..	17	...	...
18	Anupgarh		..		...	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Ganganagar		...		..	1	40	...	...	...	22	...	26
20	Padampur		...	..	...	...	97	...	...	...	45	...	...
21	Karanpur	...	..		...	1	20	...	...	...	16	...	31
22	Raisinghnagar	...	...	...	...	...	78	...	...	...	13	...	...
	Total		10	..	29	16	31		..	2	14	8	01

DIX A.

in the Bikaner State during the year 1944-45.

May 1945		June 1945		July 1945		August 1945		Sept. 1945		October 1945		Total 1944-45		Total 1943-44	
Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents
2	20	2	01	4	19	1	69	7	11			19	00	16	12
...	65	...	10	6	91	...	36	1	64	..		9	69	9	77
.	34	.	80	5	86	...	71	1	71	.		10	35	13	51
...	51	3	20	6	11	.	61	1	10			12	23	18	37
...	24	1	98	4	70	..	99	2	85	...		11	06	8	71
	...	...	40	3	32	1	..		.			1	77	6	00
1	10	2	63	12	17	5		2	65			25	67	16	49
...	14	1	49	6	98	10	04	4	06		52	24	73	23	92
..	10	1	50	4	05	1	92	3	61			11	67	15	39
.	26	2	70	10	04	1	95	1	85			18	17	18	22
.	74	1	15	4		5	95	2	33			15	14	16	83
1	11	1	25	4	69	2	50	2	64			13	81	12	90
.	95	1	05	6	15	7	77	6	74		20	24	77	17	66
.	57	1	33	1		3	68	6	21		19	14	64	17	01
1	32		70	2	19	3	15	5	13			13	67	17	04
..		1	81	2	06	9	29	2	45			17	32	11	67
.	13	2	03	2	43	4	06	3	95			18	24	11	47
..	...	...	68	4	80	1	44	1	30		70	8	99	11	86
...	35	3	33	4	07	5	44	4	23			19	29	10	64
..	.	1	38	2	40	3	61	1	52		15	13	48	17	25
..	..	1	98	2	65	2	69	1	37			10	35	12	69
..	..	1	61	4	60	2	38	1	67	.	...	11	70	18	44
10	71	35	19	104	37	75	84	60	67	1	16	323	61	321	91
								AVERAGE			.	14	72	14	60

APPEN

Receipts. *Abstract Statement of Receipts and Expenditure*

Serial No	Heads of Receipts	Estimates 1944-45	Accounts 1944-45
	Revenue Receipts.		
	Ordinary.	Rs.	Rs. as. p.
C	Principal Heads of Revenue—		
1	Land Revenue ...	32,45,090	38,70,776 1 8
2	Miscellaneous Revenue and Duties ...	2,88,700	1,99,081 4 6
3	Income Tax	......	330 0 0
4	Sale of Government Property	1,31,825	1,97,204 15 0
5	Stamps	1,38,750	2,36,577 5 9
6	Customs	16,50,000	28,53,047 7 6
7	Excise	26,84,110	31,51,813 6 0
8	Salt	1,42,500	1,14,019 13 9
9	Registration	18,400	34,584 9 6
10	Forest	4,250	5,202 9 0
	TOTAL ...	83,03,625	1,09,61,977 8 3
D11	State Railway	72,00,000	87,57,625 15 2
E	Irrigation—		
12	Gang Canal	18,82,650	20,10,786 6 11
13	Ghaggar Canal	80,100	27,065 14 9
	TOTAL ...	18,62,750	20,37,852 5 8
F	Minerals—		
14	Coal	5,52,300	3,64,042 5 0
15	Multani Mitt	16,000	31,238 10 3
16	Quarries	2,500	2,292 10 3
	TOTAL ...	5,70,800	3,97,573 9 6

DIX B.

of the Bikaner State for the year 1944-45. **Expenditure.**

Serial No.	Heads of Expenditure	Estimates 1944-45	Actuals 1944-45		
	Expenditure.				
	Ordinary	Rs	Rs	as	p
A1	Devasthan	1 49,795	1,42,765	11	0
B2	Palace	20,62,763	24 88,128	11	3
C	Direct Demands on Revenue—				
3	Land Revenue	5 07,060	5,21,195	5	0
4	Stamps	10,332	9,537	9	6
5	Customs	1,93,036	1,98,064	15	6
6	Excise	6,80,783	6 87,578	10	6
7	Salt	12,250	11,156	7	9
8.	Forest	2,046	2,046	0	0
	TOTAL ...	14,05,507	14,29,579	0	
		34 92 240	39,94,581	13	
D 9	State Railway				
E	Irrigation—				
10	Gang Canal	7,40,220	7,26,500	0	
11	Ghaggar Canal	18,631	9,927	11	
12	Tube wells .	..	...		
	TOTAL ..	7,58,851	7,36,427	11	
F	Minerals—				
13	Palana Colliery	2,34,673	1,77,394	4	
14	Quarries	480	464	1	
	TOTAL	2,35,153	1,77,858	5	
G	Civil Administration—				
15	Mahkma Khas	4,49,122	4,60,027	15	
16	Accounts and Treasury	93,009	84,749	3	
17	State Savings Bank	..			
18	Stores Committee	12,615	8,835	13	
19	Stationery and Printing	54,632	51,932	15	
10	Other Departments	1,07,409	1,13,216		
21	Pensions and Gratuities	2,08,363	2 16,023	1	
	TOTAL ...	9,25,150	9,34,786		

Receipts. *Abstract Statement of Receipts and Expenditure*

Serial No.	Heads of Receipts	Estimates 1944-45	Accounts 1944-45
G	Civil Administration—	Rs.	Rs.
17	State Savings Bank	.....	......
18	Stationery and Printing	63,000	1,57,476 4 10
19	Stores Purchase Committee	150	......
20	General Records Office	350	390 5 3
	TOTAL ...	63,500	1,57,866 10 1
H	Protection—		
21	Administration of Justice	3,37,900	3,21,853 11 6
22	Jails	39,250	53,828 8 0
23	Police	61,500	1,06,030 13 3
	TOTAL ...	4,38,650	4,81,713 0 9
I	Beneficent Departments—		
24	Education	23,550	20,794 1 7
25	Medical and Public Health ...	33,800	32,635 4 8
26	Works of Public Utility and Gardens ..	9,900	6,647 13 3
27	Agricultural Experimental Farm ...	32,440	19,927 7 9
28	Animal Husbandry	15,650	1,285 12 0
29	Public Amusements and Entertainments ...	......	......
	TOTAL ...	1,15,340	81,290 6 10
J	Industries—		
30	Commerce and Industries ...	60,500	85,028 2 3
K	Debt Services—		
31	Interest	4,56,500	6,27,872 12 11
L	Army and Defence—		
32	Army	3,830	4,269 9 0

IX B.—*(Continued.)*

of the Bikaner State for the year **1944-45.**—*(Contd.)* **Expenditure.**

Serial No	Heads of Expenditure	Estimates 1944-45	Accounts 1944-45
H	Protection—	Rs.	Rs.
22	Administration of Justice	1,87,279	1,96,392 12 0
23	Jails	1,11,325	1,07,704 11 6
24	Police	6,74,715	6,25,794 1 9
	TOTAL ...	9,73,319	9,29,891 9 3
I	Beneficent Departments—		
25	Education	8,55,898	7,11,512 8 9
26	Medical and Public Health	9,43,111	8,76,585 5 0
27	Works of Public Utility and Gardens ...	5,22,259	3,57,851 4 9
28	Construction and maintenance of Public Roads	2,60,013	1,87,408 4 6
29	Rural Reconstruction	32,120	27,701 15 9
30	Agricultural Department	26,998	26,998 6 0
31	Co-operative Credit Societies	6,855	4,612 13 6
32	Animal Husbandry	35,833	28,774 1 9
33	Museum	3,836	3,399 1 9
34	Public Amusements and Entertainments ..	Transferred under 45 "Miscellaneous"	
	TOTAL ..	26,86,523	22,24,843 12 0
J	Industries—		
35	Commerce and Industries	26,022	1,16,739 4 6
K	Debt Services—		
36	Interest	5,100	69,666 15 0
L	Army and Defence—		
37	Army	9,45,356	9,83,303 14 9
M	Public Works Departments—		
38	Buildings and Roads ...	7,77,039	5,33,953 6 3
39	Electrical and Mechanical Department ..	5,89,485	6,96,074 11 6
40	Water Works	3,46,749	3,03,988 12 0
	TOTAL ..	17,13,273	15,34,016 13 9
N	Karkhanas—		
41	Karkhanas	90,805	85,558 7 9
42	Automobile Department	62,190	41,351 3 0
43	Farrashkhana	54,825	54,120 7 6
	TOTAL ..	2,07,820	1,81,030 2 3

Receipts. *Abstract Statement of Receipts and Expenditure*

Serial No	Heads of Receipts	Estimates 1944-45	Accounts 1944-45
	CAPITAL.		
Q	Capital Receipts—		
42	Sale of land in Gang Canal area ...	54,05,000	72,20,787 8 3
43	Sale of land in area coming under Bhakra Dam Project.	......	......
44	Sale proceeds of Proprietary and Occupancy Rights.	8,02,720	8,48,376 10 9
R 45	Public loan	......	......
	TOTAL CAPITAL ..	62,07,720	80,69,164 3 0
	TOTAL REVENUE RECEIPTS ..	2,67,79,134	3,09,20,363 13 0
	Opening Balance ...	42,64,275	3,58,34,035 0 0 + 3 Mohars
	GRAND TOTAL ...	3,10,43,409	6,67,54,418 13 0 + 3 Mohars

DIX B.—(*Continued.*)

of the Bikaner State for the year 1944-45.—(Contd.) **Expenditure.**

Serial No	Heads of Expenditure	Estimates 1944-45	Accounts 1944-45		
T 57	Expenditure chargeable to Development Fund –				
	(a) Beneficent Departments –				
	(i) Education	4,09,053	52,094	15	3
	(ii) Medical and Public Health ...	5,38,944	7,603	9	3
	(iii) Works of Public Utility and Gardens	2,47,500	31,134	1	0
	(iv) Rural Reconstruction ...	4,70,000	361	11	0
	(v) Agricultural Department ...	71,500	2,974	0	2
	(vi) Co-operative Credit Societies ...	20,000	8,830	6	6
	(vii) Animal Husbandry	20,000	1,339	7	9
	(viii) Hand Made Paper Factory ...	...	4,649	9	6
	Total (a) ...	17,76,997	1,12,347	12	5
	(b) Remaining Departments –				
	(i) Land Revenue ...	1,02,800	1[illegible],006	8	6
	(ii) Customs ...	1,65,100	300	2	0
	(iii) Excise ...	6,000	6,498	2	0
	(iv) State Railway ...	9,53,612	[illegible]87,085	3	0
	(v) Irrigation —Gang Canal	18,562	12,881	5	0
	(vi) Irrigation —Tube Wells	55,000	..		
	(vii) Palana Colliery	20,000	57,216	5	6
	(viii) Administration of Justice	1,57,905	4,782	10	3
	(ix) Police ...	1,50,000			
	(x) Elec and Mech Department .	2,15,000	5,798	1	0
	(xi) Water Works .	2,04,000	77,857	0	0
	Total (b) ...	20,38,879	5,65,425	8	3
	Total Development Programme Expenditure .	38,15,876	6,77,77[illegible]	4	8
	Total Disbursements .	2,51,52,186	2,50,16,813	7	[illegible]
	Less —Chargeable to Funds ...	38,15,876	6,77,77[illegible]	4	8
	Nett Total Expenditure Chargeable to Revenue	2,1[illegible],[illegible]6,310	2,2[illegible],[illegible]	2	10
	Closing Balance ..	97,07,[illegible]	4,1[illegible],88,408	10	2
	GRAND TOTAL .	3,10,43,[illegible]	[illegible],67,51,448	13	0